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Setback to Austrian Workers As Dictator Tightens Control; Reconciliation Epoch Passes

Plan to Win Socialists to Government's Side Has Been Pigeonholed

Dr. Winter Ousted

Third Vice-Mayor of Vienna Was Appointed to Quiet Criticism by Leftists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The dismissal of Dr. Ernst Karl Winter from his position as Third Vice-Mayor of Vienna marks the collapse of the only attempt the authoritarian regime has made to win the Socialist workers of Austria. It shows that the present policy of the dictatorship has come to be control over the workers, not reconciliation with them.

After the Socialists, who year after year polled two thirds of all the votes in Vienna, were ejected from the City Hall by force and a coercive regime was set up in Austria, the late dictator Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, undertook an "action" which he thought might win over some of the humiliated and embittered workers. He appointed as Third Vice-Mayor the amiable and earnest political thinker, Dr. Winter, devoted to the masses.

This Vice-Mayor was to be a sort of missionary and his task was to bring workers into the government ford. He hoped to create an independent labor movement within the corporative state.

Backed by Dollfuss

With the blessing of Dictator Dollfuss, who was sincerely devoted to the common people, even though he brought unmeasured misfortune to the workers of Austria, Dr. Winter began his conciliatory "action." He invited the workers to gather under his supervision, freely to express their opinions and to suggest ways and means for co-operating with the new regime.

But free speaking alarmed the dictatorial regime and especially the Heimwehr. So they curtailed Dr. Winter's work and soon put an end to his "action."

Dr. Winter continued to draw his salary, to lecture abroad, and to write an occasional sensational article. He would have written more, but practically no paper or periodical dared print such articles, even from a Vice-Mayor, appointed by Dollfuss. Finally, he wrote a booklet advocating that Roman Catholics, Monarchists and laborers form a common front against National Socialism.

The book was confiscated by the police, while Dr. Winter was attacked in the press and dismissed from his post as Vice-Mayor. This is typical of the attitude of the present Clerical regime toward workers. An independent labor movement is unthinkable and taboo. To be sure, there is a State Labor Union, but it is controlled by the dictatorship, and offers the workers very little protection.

Worse for Workers

The collective contracts it concludes are for the most part worse for the laborers than those existing four years ago, and even they are not rigidly enforced.

Wages both individual and collective have been steadily sinking. Unemployment, even according to government statistics, is growing. Civic liberties for independent workers have been suppressed. Rents and taxes have risen. The masses are buying fewer of the essentials of life than for many years. Leaders who try to champion the workers are arrested.

Within less than three years the Austrian dictatorship has created a state machine which enables it to exercise almost absolute control over all forms of social expression.

One person, Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, governs 6,000,000 and he does it in a way that provokes little open friction or public upheavals. He is not popular; hence the basis of his authority is coercion, yet he exercises it in such a skillful way that life seems almost normal.

Four Agencies

The agents through which this unescapable control is exercised are of four kinds: the armed forces, the corporations, the Fatherland Front, and the Roman Catholic church. All are huge organizations, with almost unlimited authority.

The present Government is based on the theory that it is the state. Its interests are identical with the interests of Austria. So, of course, it considers itself justified in spending state money to increase its own popularity, or security.

Only recently has the army become a decisive factor. For a long time after the World War it was under Socialist influence, it was also small and poorly equipped and in addition, militarism was unpopular. But now the state army has been greatly enlarged, and far better equipped. It is under the exclusive control of the Chancellor, is well paid, honored, and is a bulwark of the present regime.

No Seat on Train, He Sues but Loses

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 8

The suit of Philip Davis, New York lawyer, against the New York Central Railroad for $47.80, because he had to stand up on a ride from Albany here last July, was dismissed yesterday in municipal court.

Justice Joseph Raimo granted a motion by the railroad counsel based on the ground Mr. Davis had failed to make out a cause of action.

Mr. Davis, who asked $45 for "damages" and $2.80 ticket refund, contended that in selling a train ticket, a railroad contracted to provide a seat for the passenger.

Counsel for the railroad said it didn't.

Rome and London Move for Accord On Naval Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 8—Negotiations for a rapprochement with Italy are proceeding satisfactorily, although it is expected to be some time before the full agreement is reached, it is learned in Whitehall today.

Italy's evident eagerness to renew its friendship with Britain is interpreted here as a sign that Premier Mussolini is not at the moment prepared to go the whole way with Germany in the formation of an anti-Bolshevik bloc. It also arouses the hope that the European powers may soon be induced to rededicate themselves to the policy of non-intervention in Spain, which is one of the paramount aims of British policy.

Only Peaceful Aims

The foundation on which the Anglo-Italian rapprochement is being architected is understood to be a restatement in general terms of the eminent peacefulness of the respective aims in the Mediterranean. It is emphasized that no Mediterranean pact is contemplated at present. Nor has Britain any intention of binding herself to precise figures of naval strength or as to where she would build fortifications or air naval bases.

Concrete Evidence

Moreover Britain would want some concrete sign of Italian good will, as for instance adhesion to the permanent clauses of the London naval treaty and cessation of the anti-British broadcasts in Arabia, which have caused Britain considerable embarrassment in the Near East.

On the other side of the picture, Britain, while not ready to recognize the Italian empire in Ethiopia, is understood to be prepared, as soon as France agrees, to reduce its legation in Addis Ababa to a consulate.

British financial assistance in developing Ethiopia is not excluded but it is expected that Italy would first have to show that she really controls the country.

A great many people in Britain—and France, too—are honestly afraid of Bolshevism. Although the supposed "danger" from this source has never caused any British Government a single sleepless night (as it apparently has Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini), Germany and Italy have acquired merit in the eyes of a certain section of British opinion by labeling the Francoists "patriots" and the Madrid Government "reds" and deliberately setting out to help the former and destroy the latter.

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An article describing British power in the Mediterranean: Page 5.

London Hints At Changes In Constitution

New Basis of Inter-Empire Co-operation Likely as Result of Crisis

Tension Eased

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin reached Fort Belvedere this evening — summoned by his King — presumably to receive the final decision of Edward VIII on renunciation of either his throne or Mrs. Simpson.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 8—A distinct easing of the tension here has followed upon the announcement from Cannes of Mrs. Simpson's willingness to withdraw from the situation surrounding King Edward VIII's matrimonial intentions.

One newspaper here today has gone so far as to say that the crisis is ended, but that is generally regarded as entirely premature, since the Cannes statement, while perhaps a necessary preliminary to one from King Edward, is not regarded in itself as anything more.

Consultations have been continuing among those immediately concerned with the crisis and official circles remain restrained in consequence of the still highly delicate nature of the situation.

Meanwhile, the helpful attitude adopted throughout the crisis by the political leaders in Australia, South Africa, Canada and New Zealand is much appreciated here.

Looking forward to the future, it is felt that it may be possible perhaps at the coming Imperial Conference in London to devise some system of inter-empire co-operation that may be less exposed than at present to the weaknesses necessarily inherent in the personal element of royalty on which main reliance has hitherto been placed as the bond of union.

Reich Censors Story About Mrs. Simpson

BERLIN, Dec. 8 (AP)—Sales of the current number of Auslese magazine, similar to the American Reader's Digest, was approved today on the condition an article titled "An American Woman at the Court of King Edward" be eliminated.

The police order also decreed that the table of contents should be corrected.

Coronation Travel Promotion Halted

BERLIN, Dec. 8 (AP) — Concerned over the British constitutional crisis, German travel agencies today removed from their prospectuses schedules for special excursions to London during King Edward's prospective coronation next May.

(Continued on Page 17, Column 3)

Parliamentarism under fire in Japan: Editorial Page.

Anti-Red Pact: Militarist Fiasco?

Japanese Diplomacy Sees Peace Efforts With Russia Foiled

Blow to Hirota

TOKYO, Dec. 8 (AP)—Japanese Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita has presented his resignation to Premier Koki Hirota, the newspaper Miyako reported today.

Mr. Arita was declared to have submitted the resignation because of criticism resulting from the signing of the Japanese-German agreement against Communism, which delayed extension of the Russo-Japanese fishing agreement.

Miyako reported that the Japanese Cabinet was sympathetic with Mr. Arita and individual members were considering a mass resignation in the event the Premier should accept the Foreign Minister's proposal to relinquish his post.

By Demaree Bess

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who from his present post in Russia and previous service in the Far East writes with intimate knowledge of the policies of both Moscow and Tokyo.

MOSCOW—The Japanese military, by completing a vague agreement with Germany and Italy for a "Common Front against Communism," have upset the carefully-laid plans of Premier Koki Hirota of Japan, for better relations with the Soviet Union. Japanese diplomats may well be dismayed by the rude destruction of years of thoughtful negotiations.

The timing of the German-Japanese agreement was particularly unfortunate for Japan. For more than a year Japanese diplomats in Moscow have been working on a new agreement concerning Japanese fishing rights in Soviet Far Eastern waters. Moscow had gradually given way on practically all the points urged by the Japanese, and a fisheries agreement had finally been approved in a form completely satisfactory to the Japanese. The agreement had been initialled, and the date fixed for final signature.

Tried to Keep It Secret

Then the Japanese military concluded their shadowy agreement with Germany, whose benefits to themselves are held here to be extremely doubtful. Word of the agreement leaked out, in spite of a severe censorship imposed in Japan. The Soviets immediately notified the Japanese Embassy in Moscow that unless the German agreement was published in full and explained to their complete satisfaction, the fisheries agreement would not be signed.

The Far Eastern fisheries are extremely important to the Japanese, because fish is a principal item in their diet. The Soviet concessions in the new agreement probably exceeded the fondest hopes of Japanese negotiators. Moscow had made these concessions in the hope of strengthening Premier Hirota's hands in the perpetual battle which they know he is compelled to wage with military extremists. They had

International

Hachiro Arita

Japanese Foreign Minister Who Is Said to Have Resigned His Post Due to Criticism on Anti-Red Agreement With the Reich

$3,100,000,000 Rail Empire Tied With $8250 'String'; Van Sweringen Deals Told

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 — The Van Sweringen $3,100,000,000 railroad empire was thrown on the auction block in New York in 1935; but a tiny financial string, a string with an option to buy no more than 8250 shares of common stock at nominal value of $8250, still kept control of the vast transportation system in the possession of the Van Sweringens, and even more safely than before.

That, in essence, was the second act of the extraordinary drama of high finance which was unfolded before the Wheeler Senate subcommittee today, while mystified senators asked questions about motives and objectives in the transaction.

Ball on Stand

That the Van Sweringens had been kept in control of their shaky empire with the assistance of the house of Morgan seemed to be revealed by the testimony. J. P. Morgan & Co. and other New York bankers foreclosed a $40,000,000 Van Sweringen loan in 1935, and evidence now appears to indicate, that they knew in advance of the collateral sale how much the Van Sweringen brothers would bid to retain their control. This was the assumption drawn from the evidence of George A. Ball, the head of the Mid-America Corporation, holding company for the properties, who testified before the committee.

Mr. Ball denied that he knew the two brothers O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen had talked to bankers about the bidding in advance. He reiterated that O. P. Van Sweringen talked to him several times in the fall of 1935 and appealed to him for financial aid because he did not know "which way to turn." Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana insisted that Mr. Ball Mason, fruit jar manufacturer, must have been kept in the dark about the bankers' alleged intentions to bid a less amount on some securities than Mr. Ball and his associate, George A. Tomlinson, Cleveland, Ohio, shipowner.

Morgan Letter Filed

Senator Wheeler's contention seemed to be proved when he put in the record today a letter from the Morgan firm to the Midland Bank of Cleveland, Sept. 7, advising that the participants in the $40,000,000 loan had decided to sell the collateral, and describing their minimum bids on parts of the property.

Mr. Ball merely said he had wondered "how much, and if" other bids would be submitted. He denied he knew that even Mr. Tomlinson knew of the proposal.

At any rate, the Ball-Tomlinson bid, made in close conjunction with the Van Sweringens, was entered and was successful on that part of the property which was desired. For the Alleghany Corporation (the holding company which controlled 14 railroad systems with 23,000 miles of track), they put up only $274,682.

Mystery Deepened

This information only deepened the mystery for the senators. On the same day in which control of the great collection of railroad systems was sold for this sum, the same Alleghany shares were worth on the New York Stock Exchange $2,838,676; and today they are worth $9,806,337. Why, it was asked, did J. P. Morgan & Co. part with the empire, and why did it sell shares for 40 per cent less than they were worth on the open market, under terms which have brought Mr. Ball and Mr. Tomlinson a 3500 per cent profit in 14 months?

To this mystery was added a new phase of the transaction, showing how the Van Sweringens retained control of their railroads even though they had been auctioned off to the highest bidder.

An advance agreement between Mr. Ball and Mr. Tomlinson on one side, and the two Van Sweringens, on the other, signed Sept. 21, gave the latter an option on 8250 shares of the new Mid-America holding company, at $1 a share, at any time in the next 10 years they desired to exercise it. This option carried control of the company. Mr. Ball and Mr. Tomlinson set up the Mid-America Corporation as the apex of the holding company pyramid which controlled the whole empire. The Van Sweringen option was irrevocable and non-transferable. It meant, according to Senator Wheeler, that the Van Sweringens could not be touched by their other creditors, although they still held control over their properties.

"In other words," Senator Wheeler declared "Voting control of this vast empire was sold at $8250, carry-

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Boycott Provision Of U.S. Peace Plan Is Examined for Scope

Argentina Leads Move to Ratify Four Old Peace Proposals

Eight Others Are To Follow Suit

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 8 (AP)—Argentina will sign four long-unratified peace treaties, Dr. Carlos Saavedra-Lamas, Argentine foreign minister said today, to win the support of other republics in the drive to guarantee peace in the Western World.

Dr. Saavedra-Lamas, president of the Pan-American conference and recent winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, declared his belief "All other American nations" also will ratify the pacts.

His declaration was the headlight of an Associated Press survey among delegations of eight American republics which, as yet, have not ratified all the agreements. The conference is pledged to co-ordinate them into practical peace machinery.

The agreements are: The 1923 Treaty to Avoid or Prevent Conflicts; the Supplementary Conciliation and Arbitration Convention of 1929; the Inter-American Arbitration Treaty of 1929; the Kellogg-Briand Treaty, and the Argentina Anti-War Treaty.

Mexico to Revise Peace Code

The ratification drive, to which Bolivia and El Salvador reacted favorably, coincided with the disclosure that Mexico plans shortly to propose a revised version of the Mexican peace code offered in 1933 at the Montevideo conference.

Francisco Castillo Najero and Alfonso Reyes, Mexican delegates, are drafting the new proposal which, authoritative sources said, again would condemn wars of aggression and propose a permanent conciliation commission binding all signatories to arbitrate their differences.

The survey showed Argentina ratified only its own antiwar-pact, letting dust gather on the other four, and that its approval of the 1923 treaty would give that agreement complete ratification.

The Conciliation Treaty also was unratified by Argentina, Costa Rica and Paraguay. Honduras and Venezuela still were not bound by it because, although they had approved, they had not completed the ratification process.

Ecuador States Position

Manual Castro Ramirez of El Salvador pledged that Central American republic to adherence to the Kellogg-Briand Pact by February, leaving only Argentina, Uruguay and Bolivia to join.

All of them have signified their intention to ratify it.

Antonio Pons, Ecuador's delegate, cast doubt on unanimous approval of the Arbitration Convention. He declared Ecuador disapproved of compulsory arbitration before all other means had failed and took the view other facts containing the arbitration principle were sufficient.

Ecuador's stand, authoritative sources said, was the result of boundary, controversies with Peru and Colombia.

Activities were suspended today for a church observance.

Analysts Study Whether Boycotts Would Have World Application

Several Problems Demand Solution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 — The United States peace program presented to Buenos Aires, extensive and concrete though it is, has aroused several immediate questions here for which early answers are awaited. The chief queries are:

1. Is the proposed money and munitions boycott provision against wars in the Americas later to be extended to wars in other continents?

2. What should a League member do in the face of its obligation under the Covenant to join in collective action against an aggressor, and the new obligation under the proposed American co-ordinating convention to join in a boycott against both sides?

3. Does the provision for a boycott against all American belligerents mean that the aggressor and the aggressed are to be treated exactly alike?

Analysts Seek to Explain

Analysts of the program here are attempting to answer these questions on the basis of available information. Taking the questions in order, the following answers are heard:

1. It has been assumed right along that the major purpose of the United States in promoting this conference was to build an inter-American neutral bloc, to cushion possible shocks in case of European or Asiatic war. The advantages of boycotts and neutrality in intra-American conflict, while appreciable, are admittedly as nothing compared with their use in the event of a world war.

Current objections of various South American powers, notably Argentina, to the development of a separate regional peace movement—as recounted in today's cables from Buenos Aires—are best explained as being opposition to an inflexible and insulationist boycott policy. Latin-America's trade ties with Europe are very great—probably too great to be given up unless the republics are assured an ample economic reward from the United States in return.

Neutrality in Balance

Therefore the assumption is that the United States delegation has already sounded out other governments on the possibility of extending the proposed intra-American boycott plan to conflicts abroad. This is assumed to have produced today's confrontation of arguments, if not of temporary deadlock, at Buenos Aires, and it is calculated here that the whole fate of inter-American neutrality in the face of world war is hanging in the balance during these days.

2. American League members are positively assured in the text proposed at Buenos Aires that no new obligation they assume there is to run contrary to prior obligations. But the fact of the matter is that such obligations do run in direct conflict. Should Bolivia and Paraguay become embroiled in war again, the nations under the American proposal would be required to impose an arms and money embargo against both. The CConsultative Committee would be conferring over the problem, attempting to apply the five American peace-machinery pacts.

League Would Decide

But should the League decide that one side—say Paraguay—was the aggressor, then American League members would be required under the Covenant to lift their embargo against Bolivia.

Of course the hitch is that in practice, the League has almost never decided which side was aggressor, which aggressed, and in only one instance have sanctions been even partially in effect. The Geneva machinery, therefore, while impressive in theory, is contrasted with the simple boycott plan which the American powers now hope to apply.

The situation envisaged by those studying the pacts is that the American bi-lateral embargo might come into effect quickly and quasi-automatically. Then, in the unlikely event of a League decision being imminent, the situation could be re-examined and collective action against an aggressor considered and probably taken at least by League members.

The Third Question

3. The answer to the third question, whether it is proposed to treat aggressors and aggressed exactly alike, therefore seems to be: "In nine cases out of 10, probably we can't decide which is aggressor and which is aggressed. We want some peace machinery to apply to all these cases. But in the tenth case, we can revert to other existing machinery which provides collective action against one side alone."

In fact, the five treaties repeated and re-emphasized in the early clauses of the co-ordinating convention, do in themselves carry for members of the League and for non-members certain strong presumptions against an aggressor.

The Kellogg Pact itself implicitly condemns a nation that uses war as an instrument of national policy, and draws up an indictment of outlawry against such a government.

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Revival of Portions of NRA Aided by High Court Ruling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 — The piecemeal process of reviving some of the provisions of the NRA took a step forward with yesterday's Supreme Court decision upholding state laws barring "loss-leader" sales of trade-marked goods.

This ban on retail sales of special products below the figure set by the manufacturer was a prominent feature of most NRA retail codes, and a measure which was sought largely for the protection of the independent small retailer against competition by chain and big department stores.

The decision affects state laws in more than a dozen states which have legalized and provided machinery for state codes of fair competition after the invalidated federal model. Among them are Illinois, California and New York. The right of such state codes to fix minimum wages was denied by the Supreme Court recently in a case arising out of the New York state law. Therefore organized labor has turned once again to the Federal Government for legislation to put a floor under wages and a roof on hours.

But yesterday's decision by the court means that in at least the field of "loss-leader" sales the states have been found competent to handle the problem, and no further appeal need be made to the Federal Government in regard to this one of NRA's many features.

The "loss-leader" question is entirely divorced from what is generally implied by "price fixing." The court's action in no sense upholds the practice of collusion in prices between different producers which is now the object of a renewed challenge by the Federal Trade Commission.

Property of Producer

What it does do is insist that the trade mark remains the property of the producer; and that the retailer must respect the price stipulations of the producer if he keeps the trade mark. The practice banned by this decision is well known. A retailer, in order to attract trade, will offer a "special" on a trade-marked commodity. He puts a price on it below that which the producer advertises.

The practice was the object of opposition long before NRA was conceived. Congressional investigations went into its effect in detail before the New Deal era. And the demand for some protection to the independent merchant who could not afford such expensive advertising was resumed the moment NRA was outlawed.

The Robinson-Patman so-called "anti-chain store" act covers a related problem—the disadvantage of the independent merchant resulting from the mass purchasing power of his big competitor. The Robinson-Patman Act attempts to put the large and small retail units on a purchasing parity in the wholesale market. State laws upheld by the Supreme Court attempt to outlaw

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Social Credit Gets Setback

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The efforts of Premier William Aberhart to form a working union between the Social Crediters of British Columbia and Alberta by the recent formation in Vancouver of the B. C. Social Credit Union of which Mr. Aberhart was appointed General Chairman, has met a distinct setback with the disbanding of this provincial organization at the Pacific Coast, the resignation of the executive secretary, John L. Loveseth, and the closing of the Vancouver office.

In disbanding, the Social Credit Union officials gave a statement which explained that in September Premier Aberhart of Alberta had asked Mr. Loveseth, as his personal representative, to form a Social Credit body in British Columbia which would co-operate with the Alberta Social Crediters under Mr. Aberhart's direction. The new organization was to form groups throughout the province in readiness for the next general elections. It was announced that the newly formed British Columbia Social Credit Union through its provincial groups would arrange for speaking tours throughout that province by Social Credit members of the Alberta Legislature.

Mr. Loveseth is now reported as stating that he believes it is inadvisable and not in the best interests of the Social Credit movement to continue his endeavors to obtain co-operation in British Columbia with Premier Aberhart's policies.

At the time of the disbanding of the Social Credit Union, the British Columbia Social Credit League—an organization that does not follow the leadership of any particular person as did the Social Credit Union—announced that it would nominate Social Credit candidates in all of the 48 ridings in British Columbia and that it had already selected 11 candidates for the next provincial election.

The Social Credit League of British Columbia has been in existence for some time and by failure to co-operate or approve of the Social Credit Union as directed by Premier Aberhart, it has ousted the rival Social Credit body from the British Columbia political arena.

Aims of New League

The aims of the Social Credit League are as follows:

1. "Restoration" of the control of the creation and issue of money to the Government.

2. Creation by the Government of money at the rate of growth of production and its issue into the economic system as a subsidy to consumption in the form of a dividend to every citizen.

3. A natural discount on sales of goods by which the seller would be reimbursed for an equal reduction in prices to the consumer.

Madrid Tightens Defenses to Halt Insurgent Drive

MADRID, Dec. 8 (AP)—Government forces pushed their lines slightly forward today in bitter fighting in the Carabanchel sector and tightened the whole Madrid front as new fascist bombardments warned of a new insurgent attack.

Fourteen fascist planes renewed bombing of the El Escorial salient, the district behind the insurgent front lines of Madrid.

Defense commanders expected the onslaught to move from that direction.

There, opposite the University City, Arguelles and Casa del Campo battlefronts, the fascists have centered operations, believed by defense authorities to be preparatory to an attempt to strike at the center of the beleaguered capital.

Fascists continued their drive against Guadalajara, about 35 miles northeast of Madrid, indicating that the possibility of an eventual effort to pierce the Madrid defense line might come from opposite directions. The sector had been comparatively quiet until recently.

Government troops prepared also to dislodge 3000 fascists massed in the vicinity of Frenchman's Bridge over the Manzanares river on the southwest of the city.

Military authorities declared that troops holding the insurgents' front line were all Germans.

The civil population of the western Madrid districts continued to evacuate to less exposed zones. The refugees took with them only what they could carry.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Dec. 8

Spain—Capital Awaits New Attack

Government shells explode and detonate in the icy air of Madrid, rather than the shells and bombs of rebels, who were believed planning a major offensive. But government observers on Madrid rooftops, watching through fieldglasses, discern activities within the enemy lines that are deemed certain harbingers of attack. Gen. Francisco Franco, rebel leader, prepares exhaustively before launching an attack and prefaces his infantry advance by pulverizing bombardments from artillery and the air.

As Madrid awaits the probable offensive, anticipated from the Escorial sector, a bizarre story emanates from the capital. This story is that the Government has urged the immediate withdrawal of Finland's chargé d'affaires in the capital. He is charged with hurling hand grenades from his legation windows into government troops, and at the same time giving succor to Fascists.

Some expert military opinion holds that the Spanish conflict will drag through the winter, with the issue finally being resolved by the comparative assistance that the two sides can command from the outside.

Trotzky—Norway Limits Exile's Stay

Norway shows every sign of speeding the parting guest. Now that Leon Trotzky has been offered asylum in Mexico, Norway, which has accorded this exiled Russian Bolshevik a stormy refuge, can hardly bundle him off fast enough Unless he leaves by Dec. 18, when his Norwegian asylum expires, he will be ousted from the country, according to Premier Johann Nygaardsvold. Mexico, in the meantime, hears protests raised by the Confederation of Workers of Mexico against Trotzky's admittance. Many intellectuals—"jeunes féroces"—praise the Government's liberalism, thereby supplying more evidence that there is frequently a deeper dye of radicalism in the libraries than in the workshops.

Strikes—Hope Held Out for Maritime Settlement

Some little girl who does not get her expected doll this Christmas may well become an opponent of organized labor, at least, until she leaves the nursery. The reason:

The Pacific coast maritime strike, crux of the general maritime strike, is thottling trade between the United States and the Orient, whence come many dolls. Edward McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, states, however, that there are prospects that the strike-bound and ice-bound ports may soon expect relief.

Strikes are rather numerous in the nation, representing in many instances signs of recovery, as labor seeks its share in the profits.

At Flint, Mich., many a time-clock is punched late, as commuters

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Influence of Geneva Is Felt On Pan-American Conference; Sure to Affect Final Result

The Peace Structure of the Americas
Last of two articles

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

More than one indirect reference was made by Secretary of State Cordell Hull to the League of Nations in his draft plan for a strengthened American peace structure. With 18 of the 21 American republics listed as members of the League, any American project for consultation, neutrality, and the pacific settlement of international disputes, has to reckon with the League.

Before the Buenos Aires conference adjourns, relations between American peace and universal peace are certain to emerge in sharper lines. Opinion for and against closer relations with Geneva is strongly represented among the delegates. Any final action taken can hardly avoid leaning toward one or the other point of view.

Accepted By Geneva

American regional understandings, from the start of the League, have been accepted by Geneva as facts which neither could be denied nor changed by those in favor of universal peace agencies. The recognition in the Covenant of the Monroe Doctrine came even before Europe had turned to regional pacts, like the Locarno treaties, after the universal ideal had not been realized.

The first major setback to an all-embracing League came with refusal of the United States Senate to ratify the Covenant. The second setback came with refusal of Great Britain in 1925 to approve the Geneva Protocol, largely because of possible complications on the high seas with the United States. Since then, Europe has sunk even farther back toward balance of power diplomacy, until today it is hard to distinguish the methods of chancelleries from those pursued before 1914.

Geneva, once jealous of regional accords, has come to welcome those which genuinely promote peace. One sign of this changed attitude has been the gradual melting of the ice between Geneva and the Pan-American movement. During the Harding Administration it would have been a grave diplomatic blunder for a Latin American member of the League to have urged Geneva's merits in a Pan-American gathering. The League and the Pan American Union preserved a studied silence toward each other, although they had overlapping memberships, and both were engaged in constructive work for peace and international co-operation.

Such a strained, unnatural attitude could not go on forever. The United States, in its own relations toward Geneva, gradually warmed.

The High Point to Date

Full part was taken in the disarmament and economic conferences of 1932-33, as well as in many non-political activities. Entrance of the United States into the International Labor Office in 1934, is the high point to date, although there is no indication of joining the World Court soon, or joining the League for some years, if ever.

Relations between the League and Pan-American activities began when both were at work simultaneously in efforts to end American wars or near-wars. Adoption of the Stimson doctrine by the League with reference to the nonrecognition of Japan's claim to Manchuria, paved the way for further co-operation.

Meanwhile, America had its own war flare in the Gran Chaco, and a serious boundary dispute arose between Colombia and Peru over Leticia.

Provides League Comparison

The methods adopted by the American nations for dealing with these conflicts provide the most telling test case so far in the practical operation of American organized peace. A direct comparison with League methods, working on the same disputes at the same time, is possible.

The first crisis in the Chaco to come before the League was in 1928, although Bolivia and Paraguay had been at odds over this jungle territory on the basis of grants made before the struggle for independence from Spain began in 1810. The League Council, in session at Lugano, used toward the Chaco in 1928 the same conciliatory methods which had proved successful in preventing a Greco-Bulgarian war in 1925. The procedure was to urge the combatants not to aggravate the military situation, pending efforts at inquiry and conciliation. It is noteworthy that Mr. Hull's proposals at Buenos Aires include this "cooling-off" device.

Americas Act As Unit

Supplementing the League Council's efforts in 1928 was a purely American set of negotiations. The stormy sessions at the Sixth Pan-American Conference at Havana had caused the important work of peace to be carried over to a special International Conference of American States on Conciliation and Arbitration.

This conference was in session at Washington when the Chaco dispute became serious. A commission of neutrals was set up, including delegates of the United States, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico and Uruguay. This commission had only conciliatory power, and did not prevent the outbreak of undeclared war.

In view of the special American efforts being made to restore peace, the League kept in touch with the situation but took no direct action during this period. Both Bolivia and Paraguay were members of the League, but neither appealed to Geneva.

The commission of neutrals was handicapped by the fact that the Gondra Treaty of 1923 could not be invoked in the dispute, since the treaty was not in force between Bolivia and Paraguay. Bolivia has not yet ratified this treaty. In mid-summer of 1928 the four other major American peace treaties had not been completed, or ratified. Substantive law, as well as peace agencies, were therefore not advanced far beyond the time-worn methods of diplomatic conciliation. In 1928 and 1929, three important peace treaties were adopted, including the Pact of Paris, outlawing war. But ratification was too slow to make these effective in time.

In August, 1932, the commission of neutrals enlarged its scope by enlisting the co-operation of all neutral American states.

Appeal for Settlement

A declaration was issued in the name of the 19 republics, appealing for settlement, and applying the Stimson doctrine of nonrecognition to any territorial gains which might be won by force in the Chaco.

War continued, and the four states bordering on the warring nations banded together in an appeal for conciliation. These states, Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru, opposed the neutral commission's leaning toward coercive measures.

The League Council in September, 1932, appointed a committee of three to follow the Chaco dispute. This committee offered its co-operation to the neutral commission, thus starting active relations between Geneva and Pan Americanism.

After several American projects had failed, Paraguay openly declared war on Bolivia in May, 1933.

League Renews Efforts

The League renewed its efforts, and by June, 1933, both combatants agreed to accept a League inquiry, similar to the Lytton mission to Manchuria. The neutral commission then withdrew to give the League a clear field. Since none of the new American peace treaties bound both Bolivia and Paraguay, the League Covenant was the only substantive law they both were obligated to respect.

The League commission of inquiry had its American headquarters at Montevideo, Uruguay, where the Seventh Pan-American Conference met late in 1933. At this conference, for the first time, a thoroughgoing co-operation between Geneva and Pan-American peace efforts was manifest.

The conference hesitated between separate American efforts and co-operation with the League, deciding on the latter course. It was something new for a Pan-American conference to adopt a motion pledging the American nations "to co-operate with the League of Nations in the application of the Covenant."

Stand Was Modified

But this stand was later modified to avoid any sharing by non-League members in a policy of economic or military sanctions against an aggressor. A truce meanwhile had brought jubilation of the combined peace makers, but trouble broke out again. Before adjourning, the Pan-American conference turned the dispute back to the League.

The League commission prepared a draft treaty which was rejected by the parties. Then a report was filed and published on May 12, 1934.

An arms embargo was proposed by Britain, but Bolivia protested that it would work to Paraguay's advantage. Later the embargo was imposed on both, but was lifted first from Bolivia. Bolivia formally appealed for League action, first under Article 12, and then under Article 15, the latter providing for stronger action.

Paraguay Rejected Plan

Paraguay rejected the League plan for settlement, and gave notice of withdrawal from the League, as Japan had done over Manchuria.

Peace efforts then shifted again to the Americas. Largely through the efforts of Dr. Carlos Saavedra-Lamas, now president of the Pan-American peace conference at Buenos Aires, a truce was arranged when the military situation made this favorable. The combatants met at Buenos Aires in direct negotiations, aided by Argentine, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, and the United States. As a result, war has ceased, and readjustments are being worked out. But the basic dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay remains unsolved. They stopped fighting as much from exhaustion as from response to peace overtures.

A similar but more encouraging settlement was obtained in the Leticia case, in 1934-5. Both the League and American mediators deserve credit for ending this boundary dispute between Colombia and Peru.

Neither Policy Decisive

In the Chaco, as in Leticia, neither the American policy of voluntary negotiation, nor the League policy of formal obligations backed up by enforcement against an aggressor, can be said to have been the deciding factor of peace. Personal, military, and a host of other factors colored the situation.

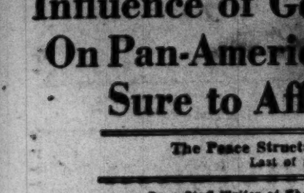
Secretary Hull's program goes far toward incorporating the existing peace treaties in a unified whole, and providing more tangible machinery for their application. Whether this is done in open co-operation with the League or no and probably it will be the latter—the Hull plan represents an advance toward the concept of organized peace, similar in some respects to Geneva's methods. Its main differences lie in the absence of sanctions.

Territorial Guarantee Repeated

The territorial guarantee of Article 10 in the League Covenant is virtually repeated in the Argentine Anti-War Treaty of 1933, coupled with Secretary Hull's plan of consultation and the use of pressure short of armed force, against an aggressor. The only sanction provided for is the withholding of recognition from territorial gains won by force. The procedures of arbitration and conciliation do not differ materially from Geneva's.

Buenos Aires therefore appears to be registering a universal gain of peace methods, even though this gain comes in the form of a regional conference. Secretary Hull has made it clear he wishes no interference with other peace agencies. The extent of active co-operation with these agencies remains to be worked out at Buenos Aires.

Roland Hall Sharp



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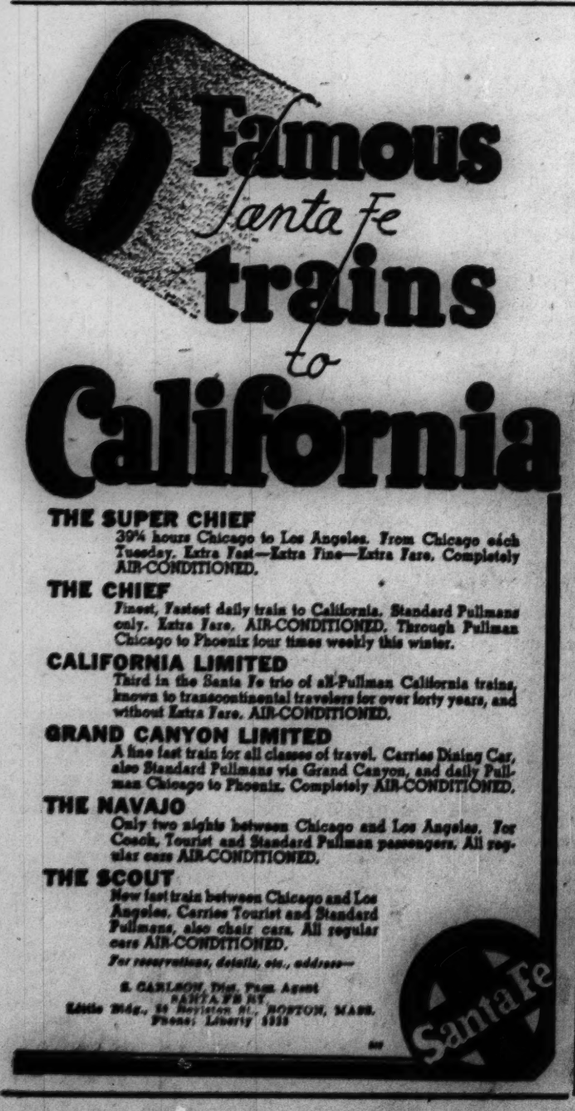

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Neutral

(Continued from Page 1)

The Saavedra-Lamas Treaty, most sweeping of those the United States proposal hopes to reinvigorate, imposes the sanction of non-recognition of territorial gains made by force. In this treaty the powers "solemnly condemn wars of aggression."

In the face of all these anti-aggression commitments, it is difficult to see how—in a case of flagrant aggression — the inter-American consultative commission could fail to recommend stronger action than a bi-lateral embargo against the two sides. It would be scarcely solemn condemnation of aggression to cut off means of defense from the aggressed.

Many Withhold Clarification

Outward and official clarification of these points may not emerge. In the first place, the Administration is reluctant to make any commitment to collective action against one side in a conflict. Senatorial opposition, even if the commitment were limited to the Americas, might even prevent ratification of the treaty.

Second, the policy of impartial embargo has already been enacted three separate times by Congress, and is supported by wide groups of public opinion.

Third, the Administration wants to be practical rather than theoretical. It feels that in a war where the aggressor is unmistakable, the weight of world opinion and tangible support will see that the aggressed is provided with munitions if it is capable of using them.

And there is always this loophole in the new obligation proposed at Buenos Aires. Article XI reads: "Nothing contained in this convention shall be deemed to interfere with obligations incumbent upon any of the high contracting parties by virtue of other multilateral treaties or conventions to which they are parties at the time of the entering into effect of this treaty."

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Deeds Not Words Are Proposed For Helping Americas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—On the basis of the latest statistical information, it is possible to calculate the population of each of the 21 republics forming the Pan American Union in the following way, in alphabetical order:

Argentina	12,000,000
Bolivia	3,400,000
Brazil	42,000,000
Chile	4,500,000
Colombia	8,000,000
Costa Rica	500,000
Cuba	4,000,000
Dominican Republic	1,000,000
Ecuador	2,000,000
Guatemala	2,000,000
Haiti	2,300,000
Honduras	900,000
Mexico	17,000,000
Nicaragua	850,000
Panama	500,000
Paraguay	1,000,000
Peru	6,300,000
Salvador	1,800,000
United States	125,000,000
Uruguay	2,000,000
Venesuela	3,100,000

The total is some 242,000,000 and if, as would be natural from a viewpoint of geography and economic reality, we add the 10,500,000 of Canada, there are approximately 252,000,000 inhabitants of the American world who can be said to be saturated with the idea of forming a precise and already well-defined section in the universal frame of humanity.

Wastes No Illusions

Citing these population figures, Galvarino Gallardo Nieto, noted Chilean publicist, declared that the international influence of the United States, combined with "consistent spiritual factors" in the other American republics, is a guarantee of doctrinal stability in the Buenos Aires negotiations for the consolidation of peaceful New World relationships. The good neighbor policy, enunciated, he says, and almost ennobled by President Roosevelt, would be sufficient defense of Pan-Americanism if it could be converted into a customs system which permitted the free development of the natural resources of each of the 21 republics and recognised the advantages of the effective fraternal union of all of them.

Gallardo regretted, however, that the old Spanish saying "Obras son amores y no buenas razones" could be scrupulously applied to the problem of the enonomic relationships of the Americas, because no practical justification was to be found in beautiful, speeches, brilliant articles and voluminous books.

Urges Something Practical

What was more important, he said, was to reach positive agreements, sincere and workable, which would modify the nationalistic tariff regime of practically all nations assembled in Buenos Aires.

Gallardo appealed for an end of "diplomatic verbalism"—a shoreless ocean, he alleged, in Pan-America—which had stimulated excessive hopes and caused great disappointments, because of vague promises impossible of fulfillment. While the richest and most-populated American countries refused to modify the policies which limited the economic possibilities of the smaller nations, and while these, in turn, imposed prohibitions which restricted world interchange, it would be impossible to achieve the ideal of collective harmony among these powers, he declared.

Relative justifiction was seen for a European tariff war because a war is "inevitable" on that continent and each country must try to become self-sufficient; but this is not accepted as a valid reason for extending economic hostilities to the New World.

Speeches and Reality

Unfortunately, however, "speeches and writings on continental fraternity do not go hand in hand with realities of commercial policy in these countries.

"Diplomats," according to Gallardo, "travel along one road pronouncing peace superlatives and lauding benefits imposed by geography and racial and historical similarities, but are sidetracked by the slaves of industry, agriculture and commerce, who persist in the contradictory and utopian enterprise of selling the maximum to and buying the minimum from the rest."

The nobly-inspired doctrine of the "good neighbor" is declared by the Latin authority to have been completely frustrated in the world of economic realities. And tariff policy is the sole reason, he adds:

"The great development and the overshadowing prosperity of the United States was based principally on tariff liberty within its vast geographical limits. There was and is free interchange between the Atlantic and Pacific states, despite the thousands of miles and several days of railroad travel that separate them. There are no tariff obstacles.

Says Trade Choked

"The trade between the Atlantic and Pacific countries of South America, however, has been choked by artificial restrictions. There is little left of commerce between Chile and Argentina, only a few hours separated by rail, but the diplomatic refrain of bilateral harmony is still sung by diplomats of both countries."

Gallardo insisted that true American peace would only be found by tackling "first things first." The unshackling of American trade will bring American peace, in his opinion, and it is futile to prepare for the trade that will follow peace organization. His pessimistic picture of present-day conditions was a shock to several of the Latin-American delegates hurrying to the Buenos Aires conference:

"Every American republic cultivates the terrible weed of tariff war in the name of private egoistic conveniences. Patriotism within the frontiers of each country is exploited to induce the people to live regardless of their neighbors. Nobody can cross the many frontiers without a passport, which costs days, even weeks, to obtain. Tariffs and barriers reduce Pan-Americanism to a very small matter, despite the eloquence of continental solidarity. Progress along this inviting road will be exceedingly slow while the practical aspects of the work are abandoned."

Chilean Foreign Office Looks To Buenos Aires Conference To Prove Nation's Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The position of Chile among South American republics remains unprejudiced by the recent treaty of non-aggression between Peru and Bolivia, so the Ministry of Foreign Affairs here declares with emphasis. Nor was there anything to suggest, it was added, that the treaty entailed a secret understanding on the lines of the 1873 pact which involved both Peru and Bolivia in a war with Chile. On the contrary, says the Foreign Ministry, Chile was given an opportunity to subscribe to the agreement but, in view of the Pan-American peace conference due to meet in Buenos Aires Dec. 1, promising general continental understandings, it preferred to abstain from separate action.

This explanation was given to counteract accusations among opposition groups that Chile had been "out-maneuvered" in South American diplomacy and had been left in an "isolated position" among sister nations. Needless alarm had been created, in the opinion of the Government, which tacitly recognized that political treaty between Peru and Bolivia, no matter how innocuous, would give cause for public comment.

Treaty of 1873 Recalled

A secret defensive treaty was concluded between Peru and Bolivia in 1873. This treaty, like all documents of its class, was carefully worded and emphasis was laid upon its purely defensive character. Nevertheless, it led to the War of the Pacific, which ended in disaster for the contracting parties and even left the victor with a heritage of unsolved problems.

Chilean interests, in those early days, were deeply involved in industries in Peruvian territory, and the Peruvian Government looked with concern on so large a share of its natural resources being exploited by foreigners. The 1873 alliance of the two northern powers, therefore, however pacific in wording, treated of military and naval operations, and unmistakably was pointed at Chile. That was then recognized, not without concern, by the Chilean statesmen.

Conference of Ministers

The Chilean foreign office of today, however, considers relations with Bolivia and Peru, as without threat to Chile, especially since the solution of the old Tacna-Arica problem. There was a recent conference in Santiago of Chilean ambassadors and ministers from every capital of South America, and this gathering, according to an official communiqué, was intended to outline an agreed program for the forthcoming conference in Buenos Aires. Unofficial voices declared that the conference was necessary in view of many important international problems which will soon be coming up for definite decision—among them the Chaco territorial settlement, the Pan-American peace conference, and the continental attitude toward the League of Nations and European problems. The new Ambassador to Rome, Luis Alberto Cariola, was present at these gatherings, as well as the new Ambassador to Buenos Aires, Luis Barros Borgoño.

The Foreign Office received the co-operation of most of the press in quieting alarm over the Peruvian-Bolivian non-aggression treaty, but El Mercurio insisted that it would have been better if the Government had taken the public more into its confidence. The newspaper considered that Chile's excuse for not subscribing to the understanding was justified, but it thought much sensation, with subsequent international consequences, might have been avoided by a timely statement on the subject.

Pacific Outlet for Bolivia

According to La Nacion, the opposition press and a number of ex-ministers contend that Peru and Bolivia have come to an agreement regarding the presentation of Bolivia's case for a Pacific port, based on the cession of the Chilean port of Arica. Further, they alleged that Argentina and Bolivia are agreed to have this case presented at the Buenos Aires conference. To this charge, which would indeed mean that Chile had been "isolated" in the South American preparations for the December conference, the foreign office makes a categorical official denial.

La Nacion was, until recently, a government organ. It continues in close contact with the official viewpoint, so that it is useful to follow its arguments on the subject. These are briefly:

There is no evidence that Argentina will make any such agreement with Bolivia without the knowledge of Chile, which is its friendly neighbor. Moreover, the Buenos Aires conference is being prepared strictly on the basis of existing treaties. It is natural for Bolivia to yearn for a Pacific outlet, but Col. David Toro, after he took charge of the Bolivian Government, assured the Chilean minister at La Paz that the nation's foreign policy was based on respect for existing treaties. By the Chile-Bolivian treaty of 1904, Bolivia renounced its Pacific seaboard to Chile.

It has been stated that Bolivia may bring up the question of a Pacific port at the Pan-American peace conference in Buenos Aires, inasmuch as that gathering is aimed to remove the "causes of war" on the continent. But, Chile argues, there can be no unilateral denunciation of that pact. If any discussions were necessary, Chile would be the first country to be consulted, it is said, and there are no impediments to mutual consultation since the two countries are on friendly terms.

Chile sees nothing undesirable in the non-aggression treaty between Peru and Bolivia. It is officially regarded as entirely pacific in aim. Both countries informed Santiago regarding the negotiations, but this Government saw no need to subscribe.

This equable view is not unanimous, though none sees justification for extremist alarm. Special parliamentary attention has been directed to the first article of the non-aggression pact, by which "Bolivia and Peru declare they have no territorial problem pending between them." The inference is drawn by some that either one or both countries may have such a problem with a third power. The negotiation of the pact immediately before the Buenos Aires conference also is considered significant.

Luis Orrego Luco, Chilean diplomatic authority, regards the ninth article as of "grave and considerable importance"—the essence of the pact. This compromises both countries "opportunely to communicate their viewpoints, impressions and opinions" regarding continental political questions in which they are interested, to procure mutual concordance on the subject. Orrego likened this to the pre-war understanding of Great Britain and France which went by the name of the Entente Cordial.

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Poles Start Plans To Train Leaders For Labor Camps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—The first course has been opened in Warsaw for training leaders for the recently decreed Labor Camps for Young Unemployed.

The idea of the camps, it was pointed out in an inaugural address, is to overcome the growing unemployment among Polish youth during the period between the close of school days and the beginning of military service, a condition which, it is claimed, would become a menace to national strength, if allowed to continue.

The camps are to be run under military discipline, but, it was stated, emphasis is to be laid on the best traditions of liberal Polish culture. Membership is to be voluntary at present. It is anticipated, however, that every Polish boy and girl will be required to serve for a period as soon as sufficient leaders have been trained.

For the first course 100 men and 15 women have been accepted. The majority of them have been recruited from unemployed school teachers who finished their period of military service this year. Some have received university education and a few are officers of the reserve. They will wear uniforms, live in barracks and be provided with food and pocket money.

Dutch Shipyards Rushed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Six shipyards in the Netherlands, employing several thousand hands, are to work full time for more than a year completing a $7,000,000 order from the Royal Dutch-Shell concern for eight tankers. The size of these eight ships will vary from 9000 to 12,000 tons.

German Tourists To Explain Aims Of Reich Policies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The state-political, as well as the economic aims of tourist propaganda must be remembered by all Germans in the future, according to a statement of Herr Hermann Esser, president of the Reich Tourist Traffic Office.

The travels of Germans who wish to go beyond their own frontiers, according to Herr Esser, are to be directed toward those countries where the traveler can help to establish a basis for the Third Reich's official foreign policy and not to those, where National Socialist Germany is unacceptable.

A strict control will be established and these countries which have willingly acepted German money but have declined the state form as laid down by the National Socialists will soon be made to see that such conditions cannot continue.

The individual German's desire for travel and rest must henceforth be subordinated to the great work of co-operation (Gemeinschaftarbeit) of the whole people. To the wealthier classes must be brought home the recognition of the fact that travel within their own country is not only better from the standpoint of political economy, but also surer and cheaper than travel abroad.

Foreign travel by the individual, Herr Esser pointed out, has often not helped Germany's reputation beyond the frontier, so that it is much better and far more effective if the working classes go abroad in organized travels such as those of the "Kraft durch Freude" (Strength through Joy) movement, a party organization.

But Germany, in Herr Esser's opinion, has great attraction for foreigners as an isle of peace and order and as the cultural center of the world. This will be the slogan for German tourist-traffic publicity during the coming year.

It will be publicity not for individual places or districts, but Germany as a whole, which it is claimed offers the highest value in natural beauty, the quality of its people, its spas and other attractions.

In addition, the inner political task of tourist publicity must not be forgotten, that is, the newly won German unity through better understanding of the people and its culture.

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Aerofilms, Ltd. Air View of Bradford Discloses Attractive Industrial and Civic Pattern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, Eng.—The 300 mills of Bradford, hub of the woolen and worsted trade of northern Britain, are buzzing actively once more after long depression.

Wool workers suffered in the world slump, though not nearly so severely as did cotton spinners and weavers who are more dependent upon foreign markets. British woolen exports fell from 83,300,000 pounds in 1929 to 46,000,000 in 1932 but they recovered to 61,300,000 last year.

Since then the improvement has continued at increased pace. United Kingdom exports of wool tissues, for example, which were 40,700,000 pounds during the first eight months of 1935 rose to 45,200,000 pounds in the corresponding period this year.

Captured World Lead

Britain is now using more raw wool than seven years ago. Its total consumption was 670,000,000 pounds in 1935 compared with 610,000,000 in 1929, a figure which has since then continued to increase.

In 1930 the British wool trade captured the world lead from the United States in this respect, and since then it has maintained this position, America's wool consumption in 1935 having been 651,000,000 pounds.

Last year Britain did 60 per cent of the total European export trade in wool tissues. The United Kingdom is thus able to claim to have become not only the biggest world consumer of raw wool but also the chief exporter of the finished article.

Air of Quiet Confidence

The improvement in the wool and woolen trade has been coincident with a gradually rising wholesale price for the raw product. The average rate is now slightly higher than prewar, having advanced steadily from a bottom point of just over 22 1-16d., the average per pound in 1932, to 31¾d. the corresponding figure at the end of July this year. The general feeling in Bradford in October, 1936, was one of "quiet confidence" as to the future.

While the British wool and worsted trade is doing much better than in the immediate past, it still has a long way to go before anything like complete recovery can be noted. The labor it employs today is 30,000 fewer in numbers than 12 years ago.

Plenty of Competition

This is partly due to the increased productivity of modern mass machinery, and partly to growth in competition from Japan, Italy, India and the British dominions which all now make, and in some cases export, cloth they once bought in Yorkshire.

British exports of woolen and worsted fabrics, though larger in proportion to the corresponding trade of other countries, are still a long way below what they have been in the past. They amounted to 110,000,000 square yards in 1935. This was 8,000,000 more than in 1934 but 111,000,000 less than in 1924.

The balance was absorbed by the home market which has been enabled to do this partly because of increased demand and partly owing to foreign exports being restricted by tariff. Britain's retained imports last year were thus only 4,000,000 square yards compared with 27,000,000 in 1924. To what extent restoration of the export trade to its previous dimensions can be looked forward to is disputed.

New Conditions Faced

There is also a question of how the production of rayon (artificial silk) now amounting to 123,000,000 pounds annually will affect the home market for wool. Meanwhile, however, the industry is doing a great deal to accommodate itself to the new conditions.

More efficient machinery is being introduced. The wool combers have formed a mutual association for preventing uneconomic price cutting. For this purpose redundant combing plant is being bought up and retired.

At the same time negotiations are in progress for similar procedure where obsolete looms and spindles are concerned. Another important movement consists in the reduction of middlemen's costs. This is being effected by what has been called "vertical integration."

Factories and Stores Linked

Woolen cloth in the past has been the raw material of the clothier who has bought it from the manufacturer, tailored it and resold it to the distributor. Now, multiple stores retail clothes from their own factories. They are also acquiring important interests in weaving and spinning mills, and this is expected to extend to the preliminary processes, including combing and ultimately also sheep raising.

All of this means reduction of working expenses and thus possibility of better wages for the worker combined with lower prices for the consumer, though it promises little increase in the numbers of persons employed.

Past of Rich History

Bradford is not only concerned with the present and with the future. It can look back upon a long and picturesque past. Close to, or actually upon, its present site stood a "fulling mill" which Alice, daughter of the Norman Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, brought 600 years ago as dowry to her husband, Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, and a member of the royal house that ruled England for nearly two and a half centuries between the years 1154 and 1399.

The creaking water wheel of Alice's "fulling mill" is likely to have derived its power from the Nidd, a stream which is today controlled by the dam of Bradford's £8,000,000 supply of clear cool water.

Annual Fair Held

The "fulling mill" may even have cleaned and bleached the cloth for jerkins (coats) worn on the medieval battle fields of Crecy and Poitiers in France. An annual fair held on Nov. 30 served for disposing of its produce to merchants from places sometimes as distant as Normandy and Spain.

Alice's mill, though it has itself disappeared, has left a prodigious progeny in Bradford's array of immense power-driven factories fitted with the very latest of mass-production machinery which today carry on the lion's share of a trade that has been estimated in all to be worth £100,000,000 annually.

In Days of Henry VIII

Bradford's growth through the centuries has been continuous. John Leland in his "Itinerary" describes how he visited the place in the days of King Henry VIII. He found it "a praty quik market toune" which, he said, "standeth much by clothing."

How largely successive British governments in medieval times depended for their revenues upon the taxing of the industry is recalled by the "wool sack" in the House of Lords in London. The "wool sack" is an elephantine red cushion which serves to this day as the official seat of the Lord Chancellor when he presides over the debates of the senior chamber of the "High Court of Parliament."

This throne is just a plain bale of Bristol wool placed there to remind the legislature that this staple was once—as an old chronicle has described it—"the flower and strength and revenue of England."

Houses of Fine Sandstone

Bradford is situated where the green windswept sheep-runs of the high Yorkshire moors jut out into a sea of factories, coal mines and steel furnaces. The densely populated industrial towns of Leeds, Huddersfield, and Halifax are in close attendance.

Bradford's own chief buildings are grouped upon the slopes of a valley, so that most of the streets run uphill from the center, and residents can live at any altitude they may choose up to 1100 feet above sea level in a climate that is both bracing and salubrious.

The houses are of fine sandstone, quarried in the neighborhood, and of so enduring a texture that the pulling down of even the humbliest tenement is popularly said to call for the use of dynamite.

First Temperance Hall

Bradford's Temperance Hall, erected in 1837 can claim to have been the first of its kind to be set up in England.

Temperance is one of yet bigger national movements of social reform in which Bradford has taken a leading part. The place may even be said to have been the birthplace of the awakening which has extended education in Britain to the whole of its needier folk.

The late William Edward Forester, a successful Bradford industrialist and member of Parliament for the central division of that city, was the author of the famous "Elementary Education Bill" of 1870, which by creating "school boards" for every group of parishes throughout Great Britain, laid the foundation on which has been built the existing national system of public education of today.

Leader in Education

Bradford itself is in the forefront of enlightenment in this respect. It has eight nursery and 54 elementary schools which with its 27 "modern," 9 "Provided Secondary," and 2 "Grammar" schools, also 21 "evening institutes" form an unbroken ladder whereby — by means of scholarships and grants-in-aid—every Bradford child of ability has an opportunity of obtaining the highest education, alike technical and literary.

The latest available reports show that 21 students from Bradford are at Oxford, and 16 at Cambridge, besides 144 at more modern universities and similar institutions.

Spacious Playgrounds

The environs of Bradford include a fine park containing an ancient and picturesque manor house, now used as a museum. There is also a big expanse of high-lying moorland providing a spacious playground for the workers. Canals connect Bradford with Liverpool on one side of England and with the navigable Humber river on the other.

The city is also advantageously placed alike as regards railways, and in having in its immediate vicinity valuable deposits of coal and iron.

Extensive steel-working and engineering go on within its boundaries, though not upon a scale in any way comparable with that of the wool industry which despite the springing up of numerous modern textile competitors, including both cotton and artificial silk, remains today one of England's major trades.

One of a group of articles on recovery in northern England.

Ickes Urges Cutting PWA To Meet Growing Recovery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—Wider discretionary powers to dovetail the Federal Public Works program with advancing recovery have been asked by Harold L. Ickes, PWA Administrator.

Mr. Ickes coupled his recommendation with a declaration that the three and one-half year-old Public Works Administration should immediately set about to retrench.

Outlining over the radio the future of PWA as he would like to see it, the Administrator advocated:

Refusal of further projects for states or communities to which a large measure of prosperity has already returned.

A grant of less than the present 45 per cent of the cost of the project where financial ability of local community can stand it.

A lowering of interest rates to conform with the general reduction that has taken place since PWA was inaugurated.

Passage of a law to extend the PWA beyond June 30, at least to give time for completion of projects already under way.

Generous grants at low rates to municipal government for low-cost housing.

Favors Permanent PWA

Mr. Ickes reiterated his conviction that there should be a permanent Public Works Administration in this country, affording a reservoir of well-considered, carefully planned projects on which work could be undertaken as soon as a depression strikes.

"I am thoroughly convinced," he said, "that the soundest possible public policy at a time of economic depression is the prompt undertaking of a far-flung program of substantial public works. I do not believe that any fair critic will now question the widespread and substantial effect of our public works program in helping to stop the depression, in helping to turn the tide and in helping the country to point back toward recovery and prosperity."

Although Mr. Ickes was unable to give any figures on the number of men given work as a result of the PWA, for the first time he had authoritative facts on the long-controverted relationship between indirect and direct labor on PWA projects. He quoted from a report just issued by the U. S. bureau of labor statistics showing that the PWA creates 2½ times more work in private industries supplying building materials than it does in the building trades constructing its projects. Previous estimates on the relationship between labor in the production of materials and labor in the actual building of structures ranged from 1 to 1 to 6 to 1.

Meaning of Man-Hours

"Reduced to its simplest terms," Mr. Ickes explained, "this means that when it is reported that a particular PWA project will provide 1,000,000 man-hours of work at the site, the additional employment provided, including off the site or 'behind the lines' employment is 2,500,000 man-hours, making a total of 3,500,000 man-hours."

Fifty statisticians of the Department of Labor, worked for two years under the direction of Herman B. Byer, to determine the ratio which will henceforth be used by the PWA in estimating employment created by various projects.

Between June, 1933, and June, 1936, it was estimated that PWA's non-federal projects alone created 299,000,000 man-hours of site employment. Materials ordered during the period required 741,000,000 man-hours of labor in forests, mines, mills, and transportation, according to the bureau's compilation. These two figures are the basis for the 2.5 to 1 ratio.

The bureau did not attempt to estimate the amount of employment coming from the manufacture of clothing, food and other consumers' goods required by those employed either at construction sites or in material production.

Manchu Premier Backs Mongols In Drive on Chinese

HSINKING, Manchoukuo, Dec. 8 (AP)—Premier Ching-hui publicly avowed support today of the Mongol drive in China.

"Our ideals are entirely common with those of the inner Mongol army," the Prime Minister of the Japanese-advised state said in a statement issued as president of the only political party permitted in Manchoukuo.

"We will collect funds for the benefit of the army and pray for completion of its sacred task."

The Premier's statement was the first official admission that Manchoukuan interests were involved directly in the effort to separate the five northrn provincs from th Cun-Central Chinese Government.

Chang Ching-hui's avowal of support was seen also aimed at Soviet Russia with whom his country is engaged in almost constant border warfare.

The premier said that the Inner Mongolian army was directed against communism, adding: "Our neighboring republic has long suffered from the evils of communism and its people have been allowed to suffer its miseries.

"The Inner Mongolian army arose some time ago to exterminate the evils of communism and has since been advancing its righteous army, ignoring difficulties and hardships."

Suiyuan Reports Gains Against Mongol Troops

KWEISUI, Suiyuan, China, Dec. 7 (AP)—Suiyuanese asserted tonight that despite temperatures as low as 40 degrees below zero, provincial troops near Pailingmiao continued an attack against Mongol irregular invaders.

Leaders asserted that the Suiyuanese cut off 2000 Mongol irregulars from their base of supplies, thus dooming them to starvation on the icy terrain.

Leland Stanford Carriage In Group Bought by Ford

SAN JOSE, Calif., Dec. 8 (AP)—Purchase by Henry Ford of a large collection of American coaches and automobiles, harness, saddles and other transportation accessories for $25,000 is announced by executors of the estate of Theodore Wohlbruck.

In the collection are carriages used by the late Leland Stanford and Senator George Hearst, a tally-ho, stage coaches and the historic Del Monte bus.

Steady Drive on Trotzkyists Pushed by Soviet Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Dec. 8—Soviet authorities watch with interest the effort of Leon Trotzky to find another home, now that the Norwegian authorities have stated that no prolongation of his permit to remain there will be granted the exiled Russian Bolshevik leader.

Observers here are beginning to find the answer to the question "What was it all about?" in connection with the Moscow conspiracy trials in the steady Government drive on Trotzkyists.

The independent observer has the alternative of two interpretations. Either he may accept the confessions at their full face value, or he may discount them on the basis of the abnormal conditions under which they were made, and look for some more subtle explanations behind the surface evidence.

Choice of the first alternative is not flattering to the Soviets. If we are to believe the confessions of 16 men in open court, and others outside, there existed a widespread conspiracy to assassinate the most important Soviet leaders averted only by the gross inefficiency of the conspirators.

Wide Opposition?

These confessions admitted the existence of a far-flung and desperate opposition in Communist ranks, willing to go to any lengths to rid themselves of a triumphant party faction and to achieve the seat of power.

If this picture is authentic, the present regime in Russia escaped destruction by the narrowest of margins.

The Soviet press persistently emphasizes that opposition still continues, and demands "unceasing vigilance against hidden enemies."

The Soviet authorities certainly cannot object if some independent observers refuse to accept this alarming picture. The writer shares with many other resident observers in Russia the opinion that the regime's position is almost impregnable. It has firm control of one of the most powerful political machines in history and the solid support of the largest army in Europe. It can rightly claim the confidence of an increasing majority of its people.

Back to History

Why, then, should Russia's rulers, by publicizing these confessions, seek to exaggerate their own peril and to discredit the solidity of their position? If we assume that these confessions were exaggerated, made by abnormal men in abnormal conditions, we must look into revolutionary history for the cause.

Many of the defendants had been tortured in mind and body by the Tsarist police; they were deeply involved for years after the revolution in fierce inter-party struggles; they were searchingly questioned, for months at a time, by the Soviet police. Any one of a number of abnormal reasons may have prompted them to exaggerate their activities, which they insisted upon elaborating until the prosecution and the presiding judge became impatient.

It became apparent, as the trial proceeded, that the prosecution was chiefly, if not solely, interested in one object: to involve Leon Trotzky as the inspiration and leader of this conspiracy. It seemed at times that the defendants shared this intention. Some of them appeared so eager to implicate Trotzky that they repeatedly contradicted themselves.

Trotzky Still Bugaboo

It has been obvious to all careful observers in Russia that the ghost of Leon Trotzky still haunts Soviet leaders. This former associate of Lenin, banished by the regime which he did so much to create, has persistently and ruthlessly criticized and ridiculed his former associates, who had become his enemies. One may assume that the acid of his criticism had burned deeply into the minds of men who have been entirely above criticism in their own country for many years. The hatred of Trotzky, as the Soviet press has fully revealed, has become more intense than abstract hatreds of "capitalism" or even of "fascism."

The Moscow trial was clearly intended to lay the ghost of Leon Trotzky, not only in the Soviet Union, but among international Communists. The confessions pictured Trotzky as the leader of a gang of terrorists, who was willing to hire cheap assassins to dispose of his enemies.

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Pacific Docks Peace Move Is Pushed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8 — The key to peace on the Pacific coast waterfront, and following that the nation's, is breaking down of the last barrier between coastwise steam schooner operators and the masters, mates and pilots, according to Edward F. McGrady Assistant Secretary of Labor, the Government's chief "trouble-shooter."

Hung up on a technicality of whether or not masters, mates and pilots should or should not be taken off picket lines before negotiations for settlement of the licensed officers' grievances is continued, this last barrier to be overcome before partial resumption of shipping begins is being diplomatically approached by all impartial conciliators.

The licensed personnel is the only organization which has not come to an agreement with the coastwise shippers—the Shipowners' Association of the Pacific. The relationship between the unions and the deep-sea carriers remain the same, however, as the thirty-ninth day of the strike closed.

The public demands for immediate settlement grow more insistent daily. Merchants report the beginnings of large losses to a Christmas trade already begun. Relief rolls are mounting as the Pacific coast's 229 ships and 40,000 marine workers remain idle.

The effort of Mr. McGrady to bring the masters, mates and pilots together are rewarded with statements from both sides that they are willing to discuss resumtpion of negotiations. Settlement of this coastwise dispute would release some 70 vessels and lead to breaking of the jam that has tied up negotiations between 26 east-west lines and the seven unions.

Warehouse Strike

The warehouse strike, only one day shorter in length than the marine strike, continues with negotiations speeding hopes that some agreement may be reached to allow the release of hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of perishables, tied up in 28 warehouses in the San Francisco Bay area alone. About 850 warehousemen are idle.

But as the water-front strike continues, and demands by the public for immediate settlement are made, both sides attempt to place their positions before the public. Each side declares it wants this settlement to be permanent, and therefore is willing to wait some time longer to settle if the other group will not submit to its demands.

The public demands immediate settlement, however, on temporary terms if necessary, in order that trade channels may once again be opened and business be allowed to flow in a normal manner.

Stopped Business

The public, from its press and its pulpits, points out that the Pacific coast was experiencing a real increase in business until this strike occurred. Times were better, there was more business and the prospects for a profitable Christmas were higher than at any time since 1929.

So serious to the economic well-being of the state of California has this extended strike become that Gov. Frank F. Merriam felt the necessity to inject his state director of industrial relations, Timothy A. Reardon, into the picture with full authority on behalf of the state to seek quick settlement. Until now the mediation efforts have been entirely in federal hands, and there are observers who hold that had the state's "good offices" been offered sooner the public interest would have been more quickly protected.

This week, additional efforts are being made on the part of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, in effect the City Council, to discuss with shipowners and union leaders any opposition they may have to the plan for establishment of a Port Committee as supreme waterfront authority in settlement o. disputes.

The Port Committee plan was originated by Secretary McGrady some time ago, and since has been actively pushed by the San Francisco News. This committee plan is reported to have received no "serious" objections from either employers or employees. Thus it is the desire of the supervisors to discover any reasons why such a plan might not be immediately worked out to the satisfaction of both sides.

Ship Strike Break Seen When Rivals Agree to Debate

By the Associated Press

Signs of progress in negotiations to settle the Pacific Coast maritime walkout held the center of attention along the nation's strike front today.

Coastwise ship operators and union spokesmen at San Francisco agreed to debate strike issues publicly tonight. Edward F. McGrady, assistant Secretary of Labor, said a break was indicated in the 40-day blockade of coast ports.

The strategy committee of a "rank and file" seamen's strike on the Atlantic Coast, disagreeing with the non-strike policy of eastern and gulf sailors' association executives, said sailors at 14 cities voted simultaneously to declare the offices vacant.

Judge Demands Troops

A demand by Judge C. M. Davison for Gov. Philip F. La Follette to call out the militia marked the deadlocked strike of J. I. Case Company employees at Racine, Wis. Judge Davison asserted strikers failed to heed his injunction limiting the number of pickets at the plants.

He said if the Governor did not send the militia, he would "appoint everyone in Racine who applies, as a bailiff of the court to carry out the terms of the injunction."

Federal guards patrolled a New York WPA theat - project headquarters after employees, protesting staff cuts, launched a "sit down" strike.

At Pleasantville, N. J., 88 WPA seamstresses who camped in the City Hall because they were laid off were promised their sewing project would be resumed.

Big Four railroad brotherhoods started a strike vote among 3000 Santa Fe railroad employees west of Albuquerque, N. M. Wage increases for enginemen were at issue.

Many of the 2700 employees walked out of the Sun Shipbuilding yards at Chester, Penna., in sympathy with striking seamen.

Glass Strike Parley

Officials of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company and the Federation of Flat Glass Workers conferred at Toledo, Ohio, in an effort to settle the strike of 1300 persons at the company's plant at Ottawa, Ill. Unionists at Ottawa were called to a meeting to "discuss the situation." Federal and state labor conciliators planned a parley at Pittsburgh with federation spokesmen in an effort to end the strike of 6000 Pittsburgh plate glass employees.

Three hundred workers returned to their jobs at the Coolerator Corporation at Duluth, Minn., after their week-long strike had terminated in an agreement.

A Man in the News

By a Staff Artist

Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin
Statesman Classicist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The British Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, upon whose shoulders rests the chief burden of piloting the Empire through the constitutional crisis over the King's proposed marriage, has a catholic and cultured taste in literature.

Indeed, he is perhaps the best read man in Parliament, and certainly no one can vie with him in his knowledge and the splendid use he makes of his real favorites, the Greek and Latin classics.

Few men who have taken so prominent a part in business and politics have found the necessary time for books, but Mr. Baldwin literally makes time for reading, and confesses his wide reading has made possible his service to his country, inasmuch as it has given him such an intimate insight into men and affairs.

Gave Sense of Proportion

His reading of the classics especially helped him in his public life. They gave him, as he has said, "the possession of a sense of proportion, of a standard of values, and of respect for the truth of words which proved an inestimable aid to political judgment.

"So far as I have had a sense of proportion, it has helped me to assess the personal equation of individuals, distinguished and undistinguished, who form the House of Commons.

"So far as I have acquired a standard of values, it has helped me to estimate speech and the written word, and has saved me many a time from bowing to the idols of the market place."

Spiritual Value in Classics

Few public men today can claim they read Horace, Ovid, Virgil and Homer for sheer pleasure, yet this is the sincere claim of Mr. Baldwin. He believes the modern statesman can learn much from literature of Greece, "less in the direct historical succession, though more in the spiritual."

Mr. Baldwin believes that much of "the civilization and culture of the world is bound up with the life of Western Europe . . . and it is good for us to remember that we Western Europeans have been in historical times members together of a great Empire, and that we share in common, though in differing degrees, language, law and tradition. That there should be war between the nations who learned their first lesson in citizenship from the same mother seems to me to be fratricidal insanity."

Judges by First Chapter

Mr. Baldwin is an instructive judge of a good book. The first chapter is generally enough to determine his complete reading of the work. Most modern romantic fiction he treats in this way: a novel to compel him to read it has to ring true to life in the opening pages. He touches nothing in literature which does not immediately satisfy his own inherited and instinctive regard for realism and truth.

Little wonder that his discriminating and discerning mind revels in Shakespeare, whom he considers "the greatest man the world has ever seen, but one who has profound knowledge of human nature and of the world. Shakespeare is one of the few poets in whom we find the magic which comes straight from heaven."

Tribute to Byron

In poetry, too, Mr. Baldwin has his favorites. Keats and Byron are to be found on the shelves of his library. The latter, especially, makes an appeal to his sense of travel romance.

In an address on Byron, emphasizing the fact that the discovery of the many and numerous claims to beauty of the Mediterranean were due solely to the poet's "Childe Harold," he said, "the Mediterranean, now known to almost everyone in England was practically an unknown sea. Byron found the eyes of the people sealed, and opened them."

The works of W. H. Hudson, the naturalist writer, are also among Mr. Baldwin's favorites. Of the naturalist he says: "Hudson came from the ends of the earth, and rediscovered to the people, man of whom even if they had eyes saw not, and if they had ears heard not, something of the beauty of their own country."

Favorites in Prose

Mr. Baldwin appreciates the high-sounding prose of all nations, and does not conceal his opinion that Cardinal Newman was one of the greatest masters of English prose. The form and sound of words intrigue him; making music delicious to hear. Goethe in Germany and Dumas in France are the continental writers that he reads for prose and the expression of everyday things in word music.

It is a revelation to most people that in his reading and love of books, Mr. Baldwin claims to be an evening student. He says: Many people tried to educate me, but the reaction was not always successful. A great part of my education took place after I had gone into business. I would read nearly all night. This was the education, I feel, that did me most good . . . always have other interests which will keep you in touch with your fellow men and women.

"There is no real republicanism except that of literature. If I find a human face light up at some quotation which everyone ought to know, that man, be he duke or dustman, is my brother. That is the bond of literature," says Great Britain's Prime Minister.

Cannes Statement Says Mrs. Simpson Would Withdraw

CANNES, France, Dec. 8 (AP) (By trans-Atlantic telephone)—The following statement was issued by Mrs. Simpson here last night. It was ready by Lord Brownlow, gentleman-in-waiting to the King, to an international coterie of newspaper reporters summoned to the Majestic Hotel in Cannes.

The statement reads:

"Mrs. Simpson, throughout the last few weeks, has invariably wished to avoid any action or proposal which might hurt or damage His Majesty or the throne.

"Today her attitude is unchanged, and she is willing, if such action will solve the problem, to withdraw forthwith from a situation that has become both unhappy and untenable."

Lord Brownlow also declared:

"Mrs. Simpson has given no interview of any kind nor any statements to the press whatsoever, other than that I have just made on her behalf."

Rothermere Predicts Morganatic Marriage Bill Will Be Passed

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Viscount Rothermere, in his Evening News, which has been campaigning against Premier Baldwin in the constitution crisis predicted yesterday that British parliaments would pass a bill to legalize King Edward's possible morganatic marriage with Mrs. Simpson "by a huge majority."

"It would be simple to legalize a morganatic match," the British newspaper publisher wrote. "It would be difficult and dangerous to legalize an abdication."

A morganatic marriage between the British and the American woman would mean that the King—as a man—would be married but would remain single as a monarch, Lord Rothermere asserted.

"I predict that a bill to legalize a morganatic marriage for King Edward, conferring no official status on his wife, would pass the house and overseas parliaments by a huge majority," he said.

"The Government should reconsider its opinion (against sponsoring legislation for a morganatic marriage). It has acted precipitately, giving the nation which is as vitally concerned as the ministry no time for reflection."

Collectors Rush Orders For Edward Stamp Issue

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—Postage stamp dealers and speculators are rushing orders to London for supplies of the King Edward British stamps issued in September.

If the King leaves the throne, the stamps will become obsolete in a short time, causing a sharp rise in their value to collectors.

M. Sage, manager of the Broadway Stamp Company, said that if the stamps are withdrawn, canceled copies eventualy will be worth as much as unused copies. Obtainable at face value in London, the stamps bear a profile of King Edward against a plain background. Some Britishers protested the new issues when it appeared, contending that the design is unconventional.

Card Gambling Banned In Hungarian Clubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Hungary's gamblers have been told that they must stop card playing. The order came from Miklos Kozma de Leveld, Minister of the Interior. Three card clubs have had to close; three others have to give up card playing.

In addition a black list has been made by the police and authorities of the names of 25 notorious gamblers. They are to be excluded from membership of clubs.

Dominion Press With Baldwin

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Public opinion in the British Dominions beyond the seas is solidly behind Prime Minister Baldwin and opposed to King Edward's marriage with Mrs. Simpson, if the mass of press comment indicates the general public trend.

At Canberra, Australia's Parliament awaited decisive information of the crisis. Prime Minister J. A. Lyons said that if no decision were forthcoming by tomorrow, Parliament would adjourn from day to day awaiting it.

Mr. Lyons said that the necessity for passing specific legislation might arise at any moment out of developments in London.

Stand or Fall

Sir Robert Garran, for many years Solicitor-General of Australia, expressed the opinion that since the advice the Baldwin Government has given the King is also that of the Dominion Government, the latter would have to stand or fall with the British Cabinet.

A Pretoria, the Cabinet of the South African Union, met for a special discussion of the situation. The South African press stressed hope the delay in solving the crisis would be short.

Typical expressions of Dominion opinion follow:

Cape Town, South Africa—The Cape Times said Prime Minister Baldwin's statement put an end to reports he was exerting undue pressure on the King.

Delicate Positions

Brisbane, Australia—The Courier asserted that Mr. Baldwin's position was no less delicate than the King's, since he must, at all costs, uphold the honor and dignity of the monarchy as well as the King.

The Brisbane Telegraph declared that Mr. Baldwin's actions were in the highest interests of the monarchical tradition.

Melbourne Herald—"Baldwin has removed the misunderstanding and answered the groundless charges."

Adelaide Advertiser — "The remarkable demonstration in favor of Baldwin goes far to dispel any lurking fear the difficulties of the situation might have been exacerbated by political crisis. Baldwin also proved indubitably that in his counsel to the King and his statement to Parliament he spoke for the people of England. He also spoke for the Dominions, for the King's subjects overseas would view a morganatic marriage with repugnance."

Sympathy for King

Sydney Morning Herald—"Private citizens appreciate the painful nature of the King's choice but above all their unremitting desire is to see a triumph of that exalted sense of duty which for many potent reasons is demanded."

Sydney Sun—"The touching picture of a monarch hurried by brutal and unsympathetic advisers must disappear. . . . There is no doubt the King himself is not unmindful of the dangers of undue delay."

Frown on Marriage

Dublin Irish Times: "Whether or not he should marry Mrs. Simpson morganatically, we believe his marriage would give the gravest scandal to millions of his most faithful subjects in all parts of the Commonwealth. . . . The crown enjoys the loyalty of millions of Roman Catholics, not only in Ireland, but in Britain, Canada, Australia and the Colonies. They don't recognize divorce, regarding marriage as a sacrament, and their views are shared by many millions of Protestants who are intensely loyal to the Crown."

Montreal Globe and Mail: "Baldwin's statement should dissipate the confusion. His statement clarifies, if does not wholy define, the King's own attitude. It was His Majesty who raised the issue and sought advice from his Ministers upon a morganatic marriage with Mrs. Simpson. The only conclusion, therefore, is that he was not prepared to take her as his Queen. On this basis the issue is whether the privileges of his private life can be stretched to the limit of saying that a person unacceptable as Queen, is acceptable as an uncrowned wife."

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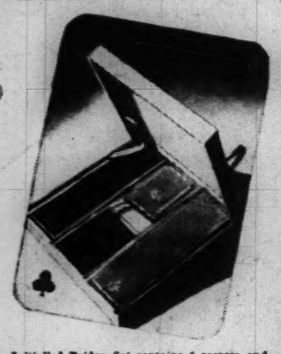

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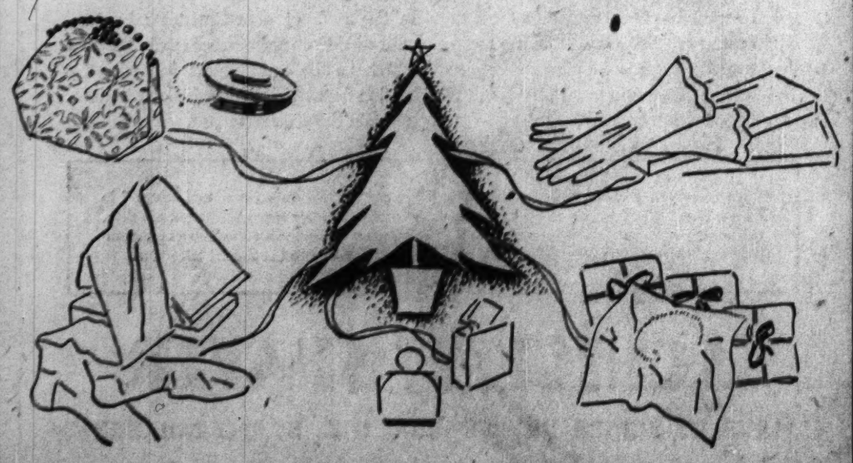

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Britain and the Mediterranean: Malta Defenses Made Stronger; Cyprus Might Prove Important

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—With political conditions in the Mediterranean slowly coming back to normal after the Italian crisis with the League over sanctions, the British fleet in that sea is back again to its pre-crisis strength.

Under a re-shuffle decided on at the beginning of 1935 before the Italo-Ethiopian dispute assumed a serious aspect, the British fleet in the Mediterranean was increased to five battleships of the Queen Elizabeth class and three battle cruisers in addition to one aircraft carrier, two light cruiser squadrons, three flotillas of destroyers and one of submarines. During the crisis, a number of other vessels from home waters, from the China Station and elsewhere were also sent to the Mediterranean. Practically all of these have now gone back again.

Fewer Ships There

Although there are nominally eight British capital ships in the Mediterranean, the actual number is considerably less. At the moment three of these vessels are at home undergoing modernization and what is called "long refit" so as to make them as immune as possible from both under-water and air attack. It is likely to be several years before all the capital ships of the Mediterranean fleet have been brought up to date.

In fact, given a period of calm, it is improbable that for at least 18 months, Britain will have more than five capital ships in commission at the same time in the Mediterranean, although of course if a new crisis were to develop in that area it would be easy to reinforce the Mediterranean fleet from ships at present stationed elsewhere.

The Italian capital fleet today consists of four rather ancient battleships, with two new monsters of 35,000 tons each under construction. Italy also has some 30 light cruisers compared with Britain's two squadrons consisting when at full strength of four vessels each.

More Destroyers

Italy has in the Mediterranean about three times as many destroyers as Britain—70 to 24—and she has 76 submarines to Britain's 7. Italy is also building a large number of new submarines, so the disparity in this class of vessel will soon be even more marked than it is at present.

In spite of her numerical inferiority in the lighter surface and underwater vessels, however, British naval opinion is not alarmed at the situation in the Mediterranean. At any sign of crisis the gap could quickly be more than made up.

Even the technical superiority of the newer Italian light cruisers of the Condottieri class and of some of the new Italian destroyers is not regarded as a grave handicap in British naval circles where it is believed that the Italians have sacrificed real efficiency on the altar of mere speed.

Meanwhile British defenses are being methodically strengthened. Malta is being re-equipped to meet as far as possible any danger from the air. The possibilities of Cyprus are being explored, particularly with a view to its use by British air forces. Whether the Navy will have a base there too is apparently still undecided, particularly in view of the fact that arrangements have been made under the new Anglo-Egyptian Alliance for the British fleet to have special facilities at Alexandria in the event of war.

It is likely, also, that attention will be paid to Haifa where the southern half of the pipe-line from the Mosul oilfield debouches on the Mediterranean. The northern half goes to the Syrian port of Tripoli which lies conveniently hidden behind Cyprus.

Big Task Looms

In spite of these new strategical arrangements, there is no doubt that in a war in which Great Britain and Italy were on opposite sides, the British Navy would have its work cut out to maintain communications open across the Mediterranean. On the other hand, Italy would not only be entirely cut off from its colonies south of Suez, but would also be much hampered in keeping touch with Tripolitana and Cyrenaica. Moreover, when the defenses of Malta have been reorganized, air forces based on the island would be a serious menace to the mainland of Italy as well as to Sicily.

Of course, the main British fleet would not stay in Malta in the event of a war between the two countries, and presumably the civilian population would be evacuated so that it is believed that Italian bombing of Malta would have comparatively little military significance. And it is certain that the British fleet would welcome the opportunity offered it if the Italians were to attempt to lay siege to Malta.

Italy's Fortifications

Reports have reached London recently that Italy is fortifying the island of Pantelleria in the channel between African Tripoli and Sicily and the island of Dumejra (in the Red Sea not far from Aden) which was ceded to Italy by the French. Both islands in the British view are too small to be of much strategic use, and it is recalled in this connection that the strongly fortified island of Helgoland was only used by the Germans during the World War as an advance observation post and not as a base from which to attack Britain.

Pantelleria and Dumejra are no doubt useful for similar purposes, but as submarine or air bases they are not considered as having any particular importance.

It is improbable that in the unhappy event of a war with Italy, Great Britain would try to use the Mediterranean as a highway for her merchantmen. What she would presumably try to do would be to harry Italy by air from Malta and to reduce the Dodecanese by operations based on Cyprus. Meanwhile, the main British fleet would remain in the background hoping against hope that the Italian fleet, with a view to attacking Malta, would come out into the open as the Germans did at Jutland.

Dependent on World

Italy is a country which is dependent on the outside world for almost all her raw material for armaments. The British fleet would ensure that nothing would reach Italy by sea and British relations with Italy's two most powerful neighbors, France and Yugoslavia, are so good that it can be assumed both these countries would side with Britain rather than with Italy.

With only the Austrian and Swiss corridors open to her, it is considered unlikely that Italy could hold out against a long-distance British blockade, carried on from Gibraltar and Alexandria and re-enforced by raids on Italy's communications if she tried to use her North African colonies for an attack on Egypt.

An article describing Italy's efforts for mastery of the Mediterranean appeared in the Monitor yesterday.

Cyprus as Military Base Being Urged on British; Could Supersede Malta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NICOSIA, Cyprus—Cyprus is anxiously awaiting signs of a realignment of Britain's Mediterranean policy. Recent changes and events have led her to expect a growth in the importance of the island as a factor in Empire defense.

It is believed here that Cyprus will gradually supersede Malta, despite the fact that the British Government has declared it has no intention of abandoning Malta and is actually engaged in strengthening its defenses as fast as possible.

Both Britain and France in recent years, but especially since the Italo-Ethiopian war, have realized that the rise of Italy as a Mediterranean Power may menace both. It is argued that, in the event of a war, Italy, although possibly unable herself to get her fleets out of the Mediterranean, could sever Britain's Mediterranean line to India and France's line to her African colonies and her reservoirs of black troops.

Short Distances

Distances in the Mediterranean are so short that the whole balance of power in this sea has been altered by the rise of the air arm and by the development of the single-minded national policy that has come to be associated with the name of the Duce.

It is true that, so far as Britain is concerned, such loss of the Mediterranean line would mean that shipping to and from the East would have to be sent around the Cape, thus adding thousands of miles to the time and the expense of transport. On the other hand ships are faster today and if Britain still controls the main oceans, the world would still be open to the British Isles.

Moreover, it is argued here in the event of a war in which Italy and Britain were to find themselves on opposite sides, Britain's hold on Gibraltar and on the Red Sea would not merely keep Italy effectively bottled up in the Mediterranean but would also cut off Italy's East African colonies with scarcely a blow being struck.

Shift of Base

During the Ethiopian campaign Virginia Gayda, in a long series of articles in the Mussolini-controlled Italian press, referred in unequivocal terms to the bombing of Malta by the Italians. Thereupon the British fleet concentrated 1000 miles farther east, in the waters of the Levant.

The view here is that Malta today could not be held against the wishes of France or Italy (or both) and Italy is seen as desiring to acquire Malta as an armed base on the seaway to the Italian colonies in North Africa.

A focal point of Britain's military strength, it is felt here, must be the eastern end of the Mediterranean, with air and naval bases at Cyprus, and a great sea base at Haifa, which, apart from having a good harbor, destined perhaps to rival the greatest ports of the Mediterranean, is also a terminal point of the Iraq oil pipe line.

Far-Seen Wind-Vanes Guide Fliers

Middle western fields take on improved landing helps—Shallow bar operated for benefit of pilot from control tower.

Brown Photos

Wind Indicator at Scott Field
Extending Equipment of Illinois Army Base

Aviation Comment

From the Middle West have come two answers to the airport wind indicator visibility problem.

At Scott Field, Army air base in Belleville, Ill., Army engineers have just completed an indicator which is visible to pilots five miles from the field. One of its great advantages is, that pilots may prepare for landing without the necessity of having to circle over the field to ascertain the direction of the wind. This indicator is triangular in form, is 50 feet long, and it swings with the wind. No matter from what direction it is approached, the triangular sides, each painted differently, advise the pilot regarding the direction of the wind on the field. The device is illuminated at night with electric bulbs.

At Lambert Field, St. Louis's municipal airport, a 22-foot electrically-lighted arrow is in operation, having been placed on the roof of the administration building. It supplants a zeppelin type indicator which was a cause of complaint among pilots because of its poor visibility.

The Lambert Field wind arrow is driven by a motor and is faced with green neon tubular lighting in a double row. From the control tower, the arrow may be manipulated by the dispatcher, to show the correct wind direction; for it is not so sensitive to the breeze as a smaller arrow. Pilots have already said that the arrow is visible from an altitude of 18000 feet and is discernible from any angle.

Other improvements at Lambert Field are a shadow bar on the 4,000,000 candlepower floodlight, which can be varied from the control tower. The shadow bar casts a shadow between the pilot and the floodlights, so he is not blinded, and yet it is no hindrance to the illumination of the field below him. Formerly, the bar had to be attended.

Still another addition is a 5ft. by 7ft. map, showing the area within a 400-mile radius of St. Louis and the official air routes leading to the field. On it, little wooden blocks are placed, to indicate the progress of planes every 15 minutes, as reported by radio, or by the known speed of the particular type plane.

* * *

Paris Air Show

The complete triumph of the monoplane over the biplane, and emphasis on military rather than civil aviation, characterized the annual French Air Salon held at the Grand Palais in Paris recently.

With the exception of one or two foreign exhibits, single-winged planes prevailed overwhelmingly for both commercial and military use. Even the big transport planes and huge bombers are now nearly all monoplanes, if the Air Salon can be taken as an accurate indication.

A gigantic transport monoplane built for Air-France was the most popular exhibit of the show, visited by a constant stream of thousands of visitors daily. Apart from this one innovation, however, the exposition was strikingly lacking in interest so far as commercial aviation was concerned. The entire emphasis of the Salon was on fighting planes.

This was due very largely to two facts: First, that there were only a few foreign exhibitors; and second, that the French factories are all too busy working on the renovation of France's air force. In fact, the Air Salon this year clearly indicated that this was the last exhibition to be given by private industry in France, since nationalization of all airplane factories has already begun and should be completed by next year.

Soviet Russia had the largest of the foreign exhibits, showing the plane which made the record polar flight this summer, a passenger transport model, and one or two military machines. Poland, Czechoslovakia and Holland were the only other nations represented by planes, though England and the United States were prominent in the presentation of motors and accessories. Both Germany and Italy, usually the biggest international exhibitors, were conspicuously absent.

The French planes on view included the swift Caudron Renault, in which the French aviator, Michel Détroyat won the Harmsworth Speed trophy in the United States this year, easily defeating the fastest American planes.

A number of scouting ad pursuit planes of various types were shown, but interest centered mainly in the models incorporating the "airplane cannon" which the French are reputed to have developed to a new point of perfection. The largest on view was the Morane-Saulnier single-seater, with a 28-millimeter cannon, which fires through the center of the engine.

Notably absent were the new big combination fighting-bombers of the Potez type, which are said to be as fast as most scouting or pursuit planes. These are said to contain secrets not to be revealed in public.

Simultaneously with the Air Salon it is officially announced that the Ministry of Air has begun the organization of a French "infantry of the air." These units are to be composed of light-armed fusiliers who, in case of war, would be dropped behind the enemies' lines, either by parachute or by landings behind the lines. Squadrons of special transport planes are to be constructed for this purpose. The first two units are to be stationed at Rheims and Algiers, it is announced.

In line with his policy of encouraging civil aviation, M. Pierre Cot, Minister of Air, has ordered three new planes which will take part in the New York-Paris air race, scheduled for next May in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of Lindbergh's ocean flight. These include a big Farman four-motored plane of the type now in service over the South Atlantic and on view at the "Air France" stand in the Air Salon.

* * *

Canadian "Wilds" Mail Service

In the Canadian wilds, in northeast British Columbia, in a triangular section bounded by Yukon, Northwest Territory and Alberta, with the Canadian Rockies as a hypotenuse, the roaring of airplane motors will disturb the primeval quietness. On Jan. 10 regular air mail services will be established between Fort St. John and Fort Graham, B. C.

Fort St. John is a "jumping-off" place situated on the Peace river in the Peace River Block, and the service from there will lead up the Peace river to Gold bar and Finlay Forks, up the Finlay river to Fort Graham. The Fort Nelson service will follow one of the tributaries of the Peace river due north to the Fort Nelson river, a tributary of the Mackenzie rover, where the post is located.

To commemorate this service, the Postmaster General of Canada has allowed eight special cachets on letters for the first flights. These cachets will be used on prepaid address covers sent to the district superintendent of the post office at Edmonton not later than Dec. 28.

A. D. H.

Police Find Youth Centers Turn Children From Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Youth centers for boys and girls who otherwise might get into trouble with the authorities are part of the program devised by the juvenile aid bureau of New York city's police department to counteract anti-social tendencies peculiar to a large and crowded metropolitan community, a survey revealed today.

One such recreation center already has been opened in Manhattan, the city's oldest borough, and another operates in Brooklyn. Two additional centers are to open in Brooklyn within the next few months, according to authorities, who said they hoped ultimately to have a dozen establishments operating throughout poorer districts of the five large boroughs.

In serving the population of more than 7,000,000, recreation centers depend largely upon co-operation with the Works Progress Administration, which has been active in furnishing personnel to supervise activities and provide needed services. Aid also is reported from the board of education.

Fundamental in the recreation program is assistance with the home work of pupils who need such help and supervised games or crafts for other children. The supervision is designed to attract those boys and girls who might get into trouble if left unattended on the streets.

Because of this tendency, active sports form a large share of the project.

New York city, although having a large public recreation and park program, does not include funds for the youth centers in its budget, so the juvenile bureau has sought support from the public through the Police Athletic League. Registration fees of 10 cents each have been obtained from children using the facilities.

At the Flanagan Youth Center in East Harlem, for example, 1000 boys and girls from several nationalities, but principally Italian, Irish and Polish, are accommodated in a building leased from the Children's Aid Society.

Peace Plea Made By Farm Woman

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 8 (AP)—The president of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Mrs. Abbie C. Sargent of New Hampshire, today urged her organization to consider "international matters."

Pleading for world peace she declared, "It is the women who must, in the future, help to solve many problems of this world," and asserted "through organization only can we realize the great things we want for rural America."

Miss Charl Ormond Williams of Washington, D. C., president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, told the convention the "Fate of the nation is inseparably bound up with the welfare of our farm population—men and women."

CCC Aids Development Of Oregon State Parks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore.—Civilian Conservation Corps youths have either completed or are now working on developments in nine major and 42 minor units of the Oregon state park system. Work is supervised by the National Park Service in co-operation with state authorities. Oregon's parks embrace 12,553 acres.

Developments in state parks previously was confined to roads, trails and facilities for swimming and picnicking. Recently camping accomodations were provided in some of the larger parks. The CCC has worked on projects in Cape San Sebastian, Humbug Mountain, Jessie M. Honeyman, Ecola, and Saddle Mountain state parks on the coast, Silver Creek Falls park on the eastern edge of the Willamette Valley, and Emigrant Springs, Shelton and Battle mountain parks in eastern Oregon. One camp is now developing Prescott Park, Medford's metropolitan park. Benson and McLaughlin parks on the Columbia river were developed for Portland, Coos Head Park on the coast for the Marshfield-North Bend metropolitan board.

Hungary Waives Visas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—American and English citizens visiting Hungary do not need any visas henceforth and until May, 1937. This reform has been demanded for years and it is hoped that the period of experiment will lead to a permanent abolition of visa charges.

Ragged 'Tom Sawyer' With Author's Note Given to Wellington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The Turnbull library in Wellington has come into possession of a copy of Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer" which, though it is old and tattered, is highly valued by book authorities.

About 40 years ago Mark Twain come to New Zealand on a lecturing tour. He visited the home of the late Sir Joseph Kinsey in Christchurch, and was delighted to find on the shelves there an old and much-read first edition of his "Tom Sawyer." He wrote in the book these words:

"To Miss May Kinsey: Age is disreputable, and a thing to be contemned—humanly speaking; but when an author observes the signs of it in a book of his own in another person's possession, he recognizes that in that case age is a most pleasant and respectable thing.—November 15, 1895."

Miss Kinsey is now Mrs. W. A. Moore of Timaru. When her father passed on recently and the 17,000 volumes of his book collections were transferred to the Turnbull library, she added this precious volume to the number. There it will remain, the possession of the public, for the Turnbull library is a state institution.

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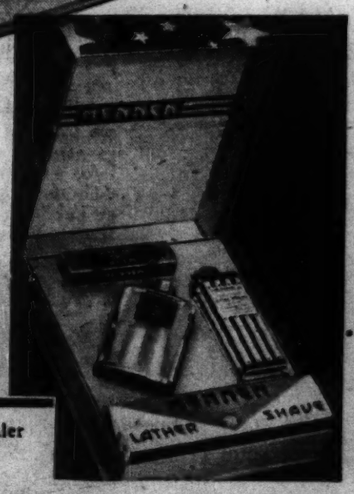
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Reich Judges to 'Create' Law As Well as to Interpret It; Drastic Changes in Penal Code

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The commission set up by Reichsführer Hitler to reconstruct the German criminal code recently completed its task, and the new laws will become effective immediately the Cabine has sancitioned them.

The refashioning of the criminal code, it was explained months ago, was necessary not so much for technical reasons, but to make it conform with "the needs of the new state led by Adolf Hitler."

"Standing squarely on a National Socialist foundation," Dr. Hans Frank, Reich Commissioner for Justice and head of the commission, has declared, "the principle of the prior right of the individual over that of the community has been broken down, and it has been ordained that the conception of honor shall be the center of German national life."

Common Good First

In other words, the new penal code has now been harmonized with the "sound" feelings of the German people, as they are expressed in the ideas and institutions of the National Socialist Party. The new lawmakers have been guided by the motto, "Common before individual good."

One of the first effects of this new attitude was an amendment to the criminal code which was sanctioned by the Cabinet in 1935. It introduced a fundamental change in German jurisprudence. Before that date, punishment was only inflicted for a violation of a written law. Now, however, judges become creators as well as interpreters of the law by the substitution of the principle "no crime without its punishment" (nullem crimen sine poena) for the time-honored "no punishment except through the law" (nulla poena sine lege).

One Basis Only

The basis of the interpretation of all sources of equity is now the National Socialist "Weltanschauung," or world outlook, particularly as it is expressed in the party program and the statements of the Führer. The "dead hand of the letter of the law" has now been removed forever, it is maintained. "The judge now becomes a people's judge (Volksrichter) in the best sense of the term, delivering his decisions, as representative of the National Socialist 'Weltanschauung' and of genuine German public sentiment."

Working on the basis of this new conception of social justice, the commission came to the conclusion that the so-called "humane treatment of crime" is not justified. This it proves, to its own satisfaction, by quoting statistics showing the increasing number of previously convicted persons among those sentenced in recent years. Whereas, in 1925, only 143,892 (i. e. 24.9 per cent) had been previously convicted out of a total of 575,745 persons sentenced, in 1933, the figures were 213,978 (43.7 per cent) and 489,090 respectively.

Sentimentalism Barred

As a result, it is declared, the new penal code rejects the "sentimental attitude" toward criminals and substitutes for it the idea that punishment must be severe, though, once the sentence has been served, the person must be completely rehabilitated, unless he is a habitual criminal.

Severe penalties for treason of all sorts are laid down, and have already been carried out in many cases since 1933, as the occasional reports in the German press of the activities of the "Volksgericht"—the People's Court—have shown. The five groups of crime set out in the new criminal code embrace all those new "values" which are esteemed in the Third Reich.

An increasing birth rate is a leading point in party policy, and it is reflected in the section dealing with "Protection of the Child" which makes it a punishable offense to refer contemptuously in public to marriage or motherhood, or to advocate limitation of families. Property cannot henceforth be willed away by a husband from his wife and children, nor is he allowed to do anything to endanger their maintenance.

Hitler Protected

In the section entitled "Protection of the Community" heavy punishments are prescribed for insulting or slandering the German nation, and particularly Adolf Hitler, the personification of the "national will," in any of his capacities, whether as Führer, Chancellor, statesman or private citizen. To speak disparagingly of the German military forces or of the great historic personalities of the German past will also bring heavy punishment. Penal servitude will be meted out to anyone who speaks disrespectfully of Hindenburg, Leo Schlageter, a hero of the period of passive resistance in the Ruhr, during the French occupation of 1923, and Horst Wessel, author of the Storm Trooper song which bears his name and is now a German national anthem.

Individuals and families have a weapon against slander and libel in the section dealing with "Protection of Honor." It is henceforth a crime to pry into the past for the purpose of vilifying a person, even though such revelations should be proved true.

Strikes Illegal

Strikes and lockouts are declared illegal and punishable in the section dealing with industrial matters. The worker is protected from arbitrary or unjust treatment by his employer; and an industrialist can be punished, if it is proved that he has squandered his capital, and, as a result, the factory has to be closed and unemployment is thereby increased.

Heads of businesses who exploit their power unfairly will also be punished.

The betrayal of industrial secrets to foreign rivals, as well as any "evil-intentioned attempt" to create a scarcity of godds vital to the nation's existence, will also be severely punished.

Equalized Punishment

The abolition of fixed fines for offenses is an interesting innovation of the new code. In their place will come fines which will be more nearly an equalization of punishment for rich and poor. These fines will be estimated as a fraction or multiple of the daily earnings of the offender. Should it be a person too poor to pay in cash then he will work out his fine in labor for the state.

This new code extends its range of action to include Germans abroad. They can be punished for any offenses when they return home again.

Duelling, it is interesting to note, is not mentioned in the new criminal code. Undoubtedly, this is because duelling is accepted in the Code of Honor of the Storm Trooper associations. One other explanation has been that "one cannot forbid a man to fight for his honor, while at the same time he may be called upon to defend his country with arms."

Will to Commit Crime

The new criminal code is defined as a "Penal Code of the Will"— Willensstrafrecht—which in practice means that no difference will be made between the completed crime and the attempt to commit it.

In consequence, a much greater responsibility will fall upon the judge in future. He has to "estimate the personality of the offender, his life, attitude and trustworthiness in the community of the people." After having done this he will "inflict such punishment as corresponds to the just requirements of expiation and the protection of the people."

The new penal code replaces a code which had been introduced by Bismarck in 1871, and based upon the old Prussian Code of 20 years earlier. The tremendous changes in the Reich toward the end of the last century made reform necessary. Since 1909 repeated attempts at a new codification had been made. Successive Reichstags had set up commissions and much preparatory work had already been done, when the National Socialists began their work in April, 1933. There is, however, a great difference between the pre-Hitler conception of justice and that prevalent today.

Restored to Stateliness of Colonial Era

The Palace, Williamsburg, Va.
As It Appears Following Restoration of Colonial Capital

North Carolina Never Tires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4—North Carolina's resort areas lie in three distinct types of country—among the highest mountains east of the Rockies; in the "sand hills," midway between the Appalachians and the coast, and along the shores of the Atlantic, only a few miles distant from the Gulf Stream, which provides a winter heating system for those who prefer a mild climate. There is no record of zero temperature in North Carolina within 40 miles of the coast, so pronounced is the influence of this warm current. In Wilmington, the annual mean temperature is 63.1 degrees.

Since it was first settled in 1732, Wilmington has enjoyed a place of prominence as a port and as one of North Carolina's social, historic and trade centers. Modern Wilmington, through which millions of dollars worth of business is done annually, has not thrown off the reminders of the past that give it distinction. Its busy uptown thoroughfares, bustling wharves and broad, shady residential streets; its public buildings, including some of the best school buildings in the state, and its churches, old and new, add to its attractiveness as a tourist center.

Wilmington is located near two well-known beaches — Wrightsville and Carolina, each of which teems with visitors throughout the summer. Its mild winter climate holds a spell for many who prefer this.

Asheville, center of North Carolina's mountain resort area, has grown from a comparatively small town to a city of considerably more than 50,000 people during the past few years. It has long been an important railroad center. Since the building of North Carolina's modern highway system and the segregation of national park areas in that section of western North Carolina and in Tennessee, it has been given added prestige. This city also has a historic background, but it is known more for its scenic setting than for its past.

Pinehurst, mid-South recreation center, is located in an entirely different setting. It is approximately 520 feet above sea level and enjoys an annual mean temperature of 61.8 degrees. Each year it is visited by thousands of tourists, mostly from the North and East. It is within slightly more than 12 hours of New York by railroad—half way between the metropolis and Florida—and schedules are so arranged that many week-end visitors come each winter to enjoy the golfing and mild climate, as well as the longleaf pines abundant throughout this section of the South. For many years Pinehurst has been a center of golfing and annually has matches of world-wide interest.

Virginia Projects To Show Rise Of U. S. From Wilds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Dec. 8—Virginia's peninsula where the first permanent English settlement in America was founded will be the scene during 1937 of initial steps in a move to bring about a realization of American values.

Four major projects to stir the patriotism of every American are moving forward simultaneously within a few miles of one another.

First in public interest is the restoration of this colonial city, which during the last decade has been restored, architecturally, to its original appearance—a development which has influenced the architecture of the nation. Early in the coming year the shops of silversmiths, cabinetmakers, blacksmiths, and other hand craftsmen of 200 years ago will be reopened, manned as in colonial days by master artisans and housed in buildings where such crafts were known to have existed during the eighteenth century.

Virginia's third great scenic highway—the Colonial Historical Parkway—will be completed to Williamsburg during the coming year. This highway provides a scenic boulevard from the old capital of the Virginia colony to Yorktown, where in 1781 the colonial period was brought to an end by the surrender of the British.

The peninsula at the same time is honoring the men and ships that have spread America's fame across the seven seas. This project is the first mariner's museum in the nation. Archer M. Huntington, proprietor of the shipyard at Newport News, has begun the collection of marine art, relics and literature, while in his workshops are being built models of every known type of ship. A few miles away, at Langley Field, modern American artisans are making history in the laboratories of National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Whir of Tourists' Motorcars Growing Louder in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Howard Coffin was right in stating that if Georgia only told the world what she had of interest to the tourist she would draw them in countless numbers from all parts of the nation both summer and winter vacationists and the seekers of historical lore.

This largest state east of the Mississippi claims an imposing list of "firsts" to her credit. She claims to have sent the first trans-Atlantic steamboat in the world from the harbor of Savannah, and to have established the first Sunday School in the United States. Oglethorpe, founder of the colony, launched the national drive for prohibition by excluding sales of alcoholic drinks from the colony. He also was first to forbid the traffic in slaves.

Later against the plea of the Scotch settlement at Inverness near Savannah in what was said to be the first written document presented to government authorities in this country protesting against the withdrawal of these liquor restrictions, they were lifted.

Georgia is a scenic combination of seashore, woods and hills. A stay at Sea Island, Brunswick or Darien affords an opportunity to explore this territory. On St. Simon's Island is the largest and most important British fort ever built in America made of tabby—which was a mixture of oyster shells of great durability. It dates back to 1735. Here in the battle for supremacy between Spain and England were fought out problems momentous to the future of the entire nation.

Brunswick is a delightful winter resort near which one of the world's greatest poets, Sidney Lanier, wrote the immortal lines to The Marshes of Glynn.

Off the south Georgia coast are the Golden Isles of Sapelce, St. Catherine's, Blackbeard, Jekyl, Cumberland and St. Simons. Only St. Simons island is publicly owned. It is accessible by motor but should be visited as typical of what these islands offer in beauty and historic interest. The Cloister at Sea Island offers excellent accomodation and attracts guests from all parts of the country.

Unlimited interest attends a visit to Savannah. Beautifully laid out with spacious parks and broad avenues the city is outstanding in its charm. It boasts large steamship connections with foreign ports and with the Pacific. It is in easy reach of delightful beach resorts.

Fine winter estates have for years made Thomasville widely known.

Individual Charm Gives Charleston High Resort Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—This city's fair name is fragrant with memories for one who has passed this way even for a brief sojourn. It is a mecca not only for artists but for all who find solace and inspiration in the charming atmosphere and hospitality of a southern seaport.

Charleston has no duplicate. The superficial observer may at times liken it to old New Orleans. But as charming as is the Vieux Carre, its charm is as distinctive and individual as that of Charleston.

France and Spain are brewed into New Orleans while it is England which Charleston portrays. So closely was she linked in her early formative days with England that she seemed more neighborly with the mother country than with her closest adjacent territory. And she has grown up in this mold.

Time is less of a dominating element in Charleston than elsewhere. Here leisure means something as an active factor in one's living. Here living is a fine art in which money and the making of money are not a main objective and emphasis is placed upon more spiritual values.

Philippine Relief Prepared for Luzon After 'Worst' Flood

MANILA, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Government typhoon relief board met in emergency session in Manila as the Philippine army reported that "thousands were carried away" in a flood which swept the rich Cagayan River valley in northern Luzon Island.

Manilans said the official army report indicated a catastrophe overshadowing any in the history of the islands.

Maj. Gen. Basilo J. Valdes and Dr. Eugenio Hernando, chief of the bureau of health, were dispatched to make an aerial survey of the flooded region. Customs officials prepared to send a cutter north with relief workers, food and clothing. Planes were ordered to carry light relief supplies. Authorities said a coastwise ship would be chartered if necessary, to take relief workers and supplies. The Philippine Red Cross also prepared to rush aid.

Until today all communications were cut off by the typhoon. The rampaging Cagayan river pushes northward through the provinces of Nueva Viscaya, Isabela and Cagayan. The river rose so rapidly people had no opportunity to flee.

Highways Open Up Scenic Pleasures Of West Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—Roads that penetrate to beauty spots of West Virginia's mountains add to the delights of a region long famed for its resorts, natural wonders, fishing, and rock formations that have won for this area the name, "Switzerland of America."

While the scenic beauties of West Virginia are being made more available, the State also has made notable strides in recent years to better the lot of its mountain folk. The road program makes more and more regions easily accessible. School facilities have been improved, with remarkable results in the growth of literacy.

The State's many resorts, including the most famous of all, White Sulphur Springs, have improved their accommodations in recent years to keep pace with the better means of transportation.

In winter as in summer, nature lovers find endless delights among the Alleghanies. Caudy's Castle, Ice Mountain, Marshall's Pillar, Hanging Rocks, Buffalo Knob, Castle Rock, are only a few of West Virginia's unusual rock formations, rising majestic in summer and garlanded in winter with the frosty tracery of ice and snow.

West Virginia's outdoor beauties have been put to constructive social use in the camps where child delinquency has been prevented in large measure through wholesome activities. These camps have been made possible in part by WPA funds.

Philadelphia Marks 'Own a Home Week'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8—With the National Association of Housing Officials' annual meeting, just ended, Philadelphia began to celebrate its "Own a Home Week." Housing experts gathered for luncheon on Dec. 7 in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel and a public meeting was held in the evening in the Metropolitan Opera House, at which the FHA insured mortgage system was explained. Under this plan, it was pointed out, the Government advances no money, but insures the loans of private institutions to qualified borrowers who wish to build, refinance, repair and modernize their homes.

J. Griffith Boardman, district director, stated that the Philadelphia FHA office has handled nearly 8000 applications from persons seeking outright home ownership, under the "single insured mortgage system." These applications involved about $32,000,000. It has also been responsible for about $20,000,000 of loans by banks and similar institutions to some 50,000 individuals for home and business property modernization and repair.

Congressional Limited Marks 51st Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8—Thirty-five one-way trips to the moon would equal the distance covered by the Congressional Limited, crack New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington express, according to an announcement made by the Pennsylvania Railroad on Dec. 7, fifty-first birthday of the train.

During its half century of service the train is believed to have carried more social, political, business and professional celebrities and more notable foreign visitors than any other train in the United States.

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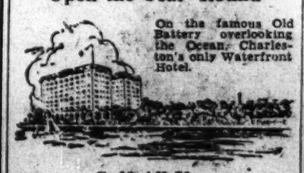

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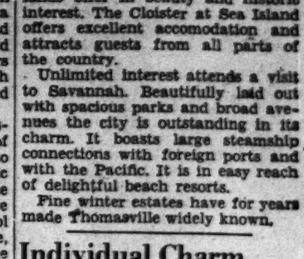

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Chinese See Japan's Smuggling Part of Plan for Penetration; $10,000,000 Lost in Customs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—That Japan is using illicit revenue from smuggled goods to further her ambitions on the Asiatic mainland is indirectly charged in a bulletin issued by the Council of International Affairs here.

The bulletin, entitled "The Unabated Smuggling Situation in North China," refers to another bulletin published three months earlier and says that the situation has "not shown much improvement."

"State Activity"

The earlier bulletin said that smuggling has now become "a branch of state activity" (obviously referring to Japan), and the latest issue says that this was "certainly not anticipating events" and that "since then, the rampancy of smuggling has increased in intensity as well as scope. . . . There have been numerous diatribes against that nation which has taken care to foster such activities. . . . There is probably no other state which would condescend to resort to a means comparable to this as an instrument of national policy for the achieving of certain surreptitious purposes."

Japan is mentioned directly in a subsequent paragraph, which declares that "from the viewpoint of Japan as a nation, her attitude in the smuggling scandal is a cog in a much larger wheel, being part and parcel of her continental policy.

Threefold Activity

As aptly explained by Hal Hanson, Japan's motive in this connection is threefold: (1) To get possession of raw materials to feed hungry Japanese factories: (2) to stifle native industry in Asia by purchases or cut-throat sales, and (3) to bankrupt the western trader in Asia by subsidizing Japanese industry."

Chao-ying Shih is quoted as mentioning three other motives: "To put so many obstacles in the way of the effective enforcement of Chinese customs regulations that the Chinese Customs Administration will be compelled to call it a day and leave the field clear for the so-called East Hopei Autonomous Government," and arranging that this succeed to all customs revenues previously collected at Chinwangtao and Tientsin, while not taking any of the obligations shared by the commissioners there; to have the local evils spread so that eventually they will prove the first blows breaking the financial backbone of China, and to afford pretexts for demands for lowering of China's tariffs.

This Takes Capital

"In order to accomplish these measures," the bulletin goes on, "it takes time and an immense capital outlay. A most convenient method, therefore, is found in smuggling, which at the least risk of competition will help Japan to achieve once and for all the ambitions of economic empire-building cherished by her since 1891."

Routes of the smugglers have not changed, says the bulletin. The Peiping-Liaoning (Mukden) railway and the districts around Chinwangtao still figure prominently as free ports for the feeding and landing centers of the smugglers. "As all roads lead to Rome, so Tientsin is the distributing center of smugglers' goods." From there the goods are transported to the central provinces, southward and southeastward through the Peiping-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow railways; "being duty free and sold at incredibly low prices, they find ready access to all interior towns and villages, with no competition and little protest."

Some recent figures have tended to show a decrease in smuggling and it is by no means certain that the bulletin is as up to date as other matter quoted in former dispatches, but it is declared that from August 1 of last year to May 6 of this year, Customs duties in the neighborhood of Tientsin have been evaded to the extent of approximately $10,000,000 (U. S. currency).

Daily Increases Shown

A report of Sir Frederick Maze, Inspector-General of Customs, is cited to show that "the extent of smuggling has been daily increasing, since stocks of the high duty-paying goods are accumulating," and it is stated that there have been consignments not only of such major items as artificial silk yarn, white sugar, cigarette paper, piece goods and sundries including kerosene and gasoline, but also of such new items as apples, soda water, electric materials, bicycle parts and tires, motor-car tires, alcohol, wire netting, nails, canned goods and one consignment of 18 cases of revolvers.

The Chinese market is thus declared to be overstocked with illicit artificial silk, sugar and other commodities, with upset of the usual demand and progressive decrease in revenues, and the report is quoted as saying that "unless the Customs Preventive Department (which functioned efficiently in the North until it was forced to disarm its vessels, etc.) is free to resume normal operations . . . it is idle to expect any improvement in the existing unprecedented and serious situation, which contravenes the terms of the Japanese treaty of 1898 between China and Japan."

Canadians Start Home Improvement Plan for Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Dec. 8—The Dominion's $50,000,000 Home Improvement plan got off to a good start Dec. 6 when over 500 people gathered in the Chateau Laurier to organize the Ottawa Home Improvement Association and listen to booster speeches by Cabinet Ministers and Arthur B. Purvis, chairman of the National Employment Commission.

The improvement plan provides Canadians with an obligation as well as an opportunity, declared Norman Rogers, Minister of Labor. "In every city, town and village of Canada there are men on relief or unemployed who are able and anxious to use their idle hands in the improvement of their homes. These men are our neighbors and our countrymen. Many of them are skilled mechanics. Their craftsmanship and experience are a national asset which must not be wasted," he said.

Charles Dunning, Minister of Finance, pointed out that the interest rate on money borrowed for improvements worked out at 6.32 per cent; a rate almost 40 per cent below that charged on home repair loans in the United States. "Indeed," he continued, "I believe this charge represents the lowest cost installment plan anywhere available in any country in the world."

Present at the meeting were members of business and fraternal associations, the Board of Trade, Local Council of Women, the Allied Trades and Labor Association and affiliated unions, as well as many prominent architects, industrialists, builders and others interested in this nation-wide improvement scheme.

Handicapped Youths Set Pace as Scouts In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The Boy Scouts at the South Carolina School for the Deaf and Blind, Cedar Spring, are fine specimens of boyhood garbed in natty uniforms.

These resourceful youths pursue their activities with determination, happiness and unshakable faith in their ability to succeed.

All members of the deaf troop are first-class Scouts. A purposeful group, rapidly mounting the ladder toward distinction in Scouting. The blind Scouts also are progressing rapidly, according to Scout Executive Charles Lea.

The Scouting program in upper South Carolina also reaches other boys in special need of well-rounded recreation in rural districts, mill villages, suburban communities, etc. Civic and service clubs primarily are responsible for carrying Scouting to these outlying and sometimes overlooked districts. Every section where a Scout troop has been organized reports many benefits. In Spartanburg county alone there are approximately 630 Scouts and 188 leaders, representing gains of 365 Scouts, 12 troops and 132 leaders during 1936.

Navy-WPA Improve Yard at Charleston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The Charleston Navy Yard has been augmented with new buildings and present ones have been renovated at a cost of $1,200,000 during the past fiscal year, though a funding and labor arrangement reached between the naval construction staff and the WPA, according to Commander K. P. Bragg, U. S. N., project manager at the Navy Yard. An additional $570,000 has been received for the first six months of the current year, and a similar amount is expected for the last six months.

The Navy Yard's pay roll now numbers 1388, of whom 1288 are relief workers and 122 nonrelief. Last year the average security payment to the men was $30 per month; this year it was raised to $38.

Last year's expenditure for buildings, grounds and roads aggregated $484,000, as compared with $588,000 this year. An outlay of $182,000 went for trucks and distributing systems, and the Navy Yard experts to expend $266,000 this year, including the development of a landing field. Waterfront expenditures totaled $345,000, and it was planned to spend $270,000 on the continuation of this work.

Major improvements and repairs have been made to over 100 buildings. Seven new buildings have been erected and five old ones extended. Two miles of new railway tracks were laid and four miles of old track repaired. Among the projects is the building of 1100 feet of new quay wall, along 700 feet of which the channel will be dredged to 35 feet to accommodate the largest vessels in the navy. Two tennis courts, a nine-hole golf course, and a swimming pool have been built for the officers and enlisted men.

Flying Cross Given Four For Cape Cod Bay Rescue

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—The War Department has announced award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to two officers and two enlisted men of the General Headquarters Air Force for "extraordinary achievement" in aiding in rescuing seven Civilian Conservation Corps members who were stranded on an ice floe in Cape Cod Bay, Massachusetts, last Feb. 9.

The men, all of whom are stationed at Langley Field, Va., were participating in a flight from Concord, N. H., to East Brewster, Mass., when they were notified of the plight of the stranded men, located them and reported their position so that rescuers could pick them up. Those honored were Maj. Barney M. Giles, Mineola, Texas, Second Lieut. James H. Patrick Jr., Montezuma, Ga., Staff Sergeant Donald E. Hamilton, Baltimore, Md., and Corp. Frank B. Connor, Hinton, W. Va.

'Ride-Thumbing' Students Made to Talk on Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Charged with thumbing rides in the street, the Raleigh College students were fined $15.10 and required to give safety talks in chapel. It so happened that they "thumbed" the chief of police, who "took them for a ride," not to the college, but to the police station. The chief did not press the charges. He preferred safety talks—said they would do more good all around.

Source of the Rhine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPLUGEN, Switz.—The Rhine, famous in history and story-books, boundary line between France and Germany, and recently the focus of political Europe's attention, has its source in Switzerland. It rises in the Zapport glacier, not far from here.

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The Home Forum

A Romanticist Lost in Frankfurt

THE sedate old Römer was shaking with a youthful din as I strolled up Braubachstrasse. It was dusk and the low arched doorways were like black breaches in its solid walls. Deep inside, the splutter and glare of torches reddened its squatty columns and flagstones. Gleaming breastplates and helmets, the rich colors and folds of old-time costumes formed a hub for myriad radial shadows. The confused sound of voices and laughter tumbled boisterously into the quiet street. Grotesque figures darted in and out in pageant dress. It was the time of the Festspiele.

A policeman cocked his shellacked helmet at me as I stopped to watch. I moved on after a pause, sufficient to show he had not intimidated me. I wanted to go in, now that I saw it was impossible. I wanted to sit in the quiet, gray courtyard—that would now be full of noise and color—to admire the outside spiral staircase, the boxes of geraniums.

♪ ♪ ♪

THE SQUARE IN front was lifeless except for a dusty mongrel. He squatted full in my path, scratching at his collar. His eyes—what one could see of them under the snarls of hair—had an expression of melancholy disapproval as he surveyed the silent tiers of wooden seats that had invaded his domain. Clean wood, fresh paint, canvas stage properties—too many new smells for an old dog. I felt a great sympathy for him. I was bewildered and a little dissatisfied, myself. The pink face of the Römer took on a mechanical vitality as yellow, purple, green floodlights flashed in quick succession across its surface. "Ein, zwei, drei, vier . . ." Hidden amplifiers roared and rattled through their tests.

The night before I had sat in a drizzle to watch one of the plays. It was lively and vivid, even though I didn't understand the lines very well. But it was just a play! I had hoped to catch a glimpse of old Frankfurt—to see the Römer in its proper setting. Instead the balcony, the long windows, the clock and stubby towers all became mere back-drops to set off the pageantry. They were never so unreal.

♪ ♪ ♪

SIDESTEPPING THE DOG, I wandered on across the Römerberg to ancient Nikolaikirche. "Thirteenth century," the guide book said, "restored." Its smooth walls seemed to be sinking into the cobblestones. Instinctively I stooped as I passed through the ample doors. There would be no false pageantry here. Careful architects had studied to make this the real thing. Yet, once inside, I was disappointed. The fresh plaster walls carried no conviction. The dustless monuments looked like factory replicas. The woodwork was newly varnished. I climbed into the gallery on crooked stairs that should have been enthralling. But they failed to squeak. They were new stairs. Outside again, cap on head, hands in pockets, I wondered. Could it be that in this city of old buildings, old streets, old traditions, there was really nothing left of the past? Must I be satisfied with museum pieces, guide-book anecdotes and the color of imaginative costumers? The dog was gone. Doubtless he knew some alley where today's sun had not burned away the patina of centuries. Perhaps the Cathedral would give me what I wanted. It would be quiet in the tower if I could avoid the garrulous old keeper. The masonry up there would be hardly weather-beaten, but I could look down over the peaked, tiled roofs of the old city. I set off through the Alter Markt.

♪ ♪ ♪

I NEVER REACHED the Cathedral. The way was beset with lures and obstacles. Everything seemed calculated to divert and detain me. I stopped to look through the windows of a post-card shop. I wandered off into dead-end alleys. Their names had an irresistible charm. "Schwertfegergasse, Rapumelgasse, Fünfingerplatz." I eavesdropped on other people's conversations. I followed an old woman with a market-basket till her own door shut me out. I stood in the middle of narrow streets—an unsteady island in the stream of foot traffic—fascinated by the crooked little strip of heaven left by the leaning roofs. I tried to decipher old tavern signs—sought out the most unbelievable ginger-bread houses, dazzling in color and carved decoration. I completely forgot time and direction. Stars appeared even through the bright haze of the city. I was lost, but I didn't care.

A huge gate held my attention for the moment. The oak was scarred and black with age. The stone arch that enclosed it had a noble sweep. Contemptuous in its strength, it seemed to be holding back the plebeian shop windows that pressed on either side. Beneath, the cobbles were grooved and worn away by heavy wheels. I tried to imagine a great coach swaying through this narrow thoroughfare, spirited horses, sparks flashing from their heels, common folk pressed against the walls, and then the gates, opening and closing again to shut off the rest of the picture.

♪ ♪ ♪

IN THE GATE there was a little door which stood invitingly open and I stepped through. The coach was not there, of course, but what I saw was almost as amazing. I stood in an open court, cobbled like the street. On three sides half-timbered walls tapered up to gables and chimneys, so lofty as almost to be lost in the twilight. High up there were little windows with leaded panes. The timbering was carved and gilded, the plaster of many colors. Lower there were majestic windows and graceful doorways. Classic figures in granite supported the overhanging second story and many dainty oriels. A pretty stone fountain in the center of the court gurgled incessantly. But that was not the whole picture. Between one of the oriels and the fountain a gray wash hung, flapping and swishing in the wind. There were weeds among the cobbles. Derelict push-carts, ash cans, bits of wood and paper cluttered the court. At one side a shabby little girl sat sucking her thumb under a stone goddess. Occasionally a slatternly woman slapped across the stones in her slippers and disappeared down a passageway. Lights began to appear behind dingy panes as I retreated into the street.

So I made my way slowly back through the maze of the old city and felt strangely satisfied, for now I understood. Of course, pageants didn't do! Of course, reproductions were unconvincing! We feel the passage of time in its changes. Coaches no longer belong in old Frankfurt; for Frankfurt, in common with other present-day cities, has turned prosaic, workaday and practical. It happens even to the most romantic of them.

L. W.

Snow at Dusk

SOFTLY as petals fall from roses blown
In dim hushed twilights of the waning year,
The snow at dusk falls gently to the earth,
Changing familiar scenes with magic sheer.

Some fairy country hidden in the greens
Of spring, the summer's gold, the autumn's brown
Returns again—a silvery land of dreams
Where white-winged silvery silence nestles down.

It is a shadow land where song is still,
Where no wings glimmer through the dusky light;
Down aisles mysterious the snow alone
Weaves into peace the silvery threads of night.

Then through the dusk, as in a garden strange
Where ghostly flowers yield no sweet perfume,
Where memory's blossoms glow in springtimes old,
Brightly, the golden home lights bud and bloom!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

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Wee Willie Winkie

WEE Willie Winkie was pretending to be a fallen leaf when we found him, skipping about the middle of the road as though the wind was blowing him. Of course, he wasn't called Wee Willie Winkie then—that small gray squirrel, nearly half of him head, with a silly bit of a tail about the size of my little finger. We stopped to talk to him and explain the folly of playing like that on a much populated road, but he paid little attention. There was no sign of mother or father or brothers or sisters, so in the end we took him with us out to tea. He was not at all popular there, was dubbed a tree rat, looked at with horror. However, he seemed quite unmoved by it all and looked at everybody out of his beady eyes, rather saucily and also rather timidly. We wrapped him up in a duster and left him in the car, making excuses every now and then to escape from the circle of friends to have a peep at him. He didn't care for the duster, but thought the car was a fine place for exploring and so investigated every corner of it. On the way back, he was rather obstreperous and restless; so we fed him chocolate, which he held in his front paws and nibbled ineffectively, making a grand mess, but actually eating little. When we reached home, the family greeted him enthusiastically and he was given a saucer of milk—which he promptly fell into and had to be dried by the fire!

Not only was he adopted by the family, but he adopted the family, cat and all. He grew and he thrived; his tail became larger and fluffier. He would perch on the back of a chair, eating nuts in the fashion most approved by squirrels, turning them round and round rapidly in his paws; and he loved being chased over and round the furniture. It was some time before he was allowed out of the house alone and, when he disappeared for two days, there was great consternation. But he was found again, having brazenly walked into a strange house; and they, being discerning folk, had realized that he was no ordinary squirrel, had fed and looked after him until he was claimed.

But he loved the outdoors better than the indoors and became more and more canny in his entrances and exits, so that he should not be caught and shut up. He would drop from the kitchen window-sill to the lilac bush outside, eat his nuts and his titbits of food, then vanish like a flash if he thought anybody had designs on his freedom.

Until, at last, the big thunderstorm came and Wee Willie Winkie probably sought protection in the wild, wet wood from whence he came, for he never appeared again; and, though for some time his visits had been far from frequent, he was sadly missed.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Les Archives Photographiques d'Art et d'Histoire, Paris

HARLEQUIN: *A Painting by Pablo Picasso*

PICASSO arrived in France from Spain when quite young and with not much understanding of painting. Soon he came into contact with the Impressionists who, without a doubt, influenced his work. It is, however, among the Post-Impressionists that he is classed and considered one of the most versatile, important and at the same time most perplexing of them all.

He has passed through many contradictory phases, probably due to the struggle within him between the mysticism of his own Spanish race and the realism of the French among whom he lives. Alternately governed by these two qualities, he has not yet succeeded in his paintings in fusing them into a whole; nevertheless the artist comes forth each time greater and entirely successful, in his endeavors to make use of what he brought from Spain and what he found in France.

That Picasso is an accomplished draftsman can be seen in the above picture of Harlequin, painted in 1922, when the artist was about forty years old. This remarkably beautiful painting was exhibited at an exhibition in the museum of the "Jeu de Paume." The drawings of Picasso are always full of expression and have been said to continue both "the solidity of Cézanne and the simplification of Gauguin."

This Merry Andrew was evidently caught at a time when he was resting from his fun-making. We can imagine he has just laid aside his guitar or his mandoline, with which the artist so often represents his figures, and has sat down, his motley forgotten, for a few minutes.

There is nothing here of the cubism which Picasso defends so ardently, claiming that "it is in no way different from all other schools of painting, that it is governed by the same elements and the same principles and represents a stage in the development of original pictorial forms that have a right to independent existence." "Cubism," he says, "pursues plastic aims that suffice unto themselves."

Much of the work of Picasso is pure imagination. As one of his French critics has expressed it: "For Picasso the reason for painting is not in the representation of certain objects existing or not existing in nature, but in the different aspects of the pictures created by his imagination."

There is at the "Galerie Percier," in Paris, a permanent, but small and ever-changing exhibition, of the works of Picasso; and here he himself can often be found conversing with his friend, Monsieur Level, director of the gallery.

Circulating the Scriptures in Spain

THE first step which I took after my return to Madrid, towards circulating the Scriptures, was a very bold one. It was neither more nor less than the establishment of a shop for the sale of Testaments. This shop was situated in the Calle del Principe, a respectable and well-frequented street in the neighbourhood of the Square of Cervantes. I furnished it handsomely with glass cases and chandeliers, and procured an acute Gallegan of the name of Pepe Calzado to superintend the business, who gave me weekly a faithful account of the copies sold. . . .

A short time after the establishment of the despacho at Madrid, I once more mounted the saddle, and, attended by Antonio, rode over to Toledo, for the purpose of circulating the Scriptures, sending beforehand by a muleteer a cargo of one hundred Testaments. I instantly addressed myself to the principal bookseller of the place. . . . On entering the shop, which was very large and commodious, I beheld a stout athletic man, dressed in a kind of cavalry uniform, with a helmet on his head, and an immense sabre in his hand: this was the bookseller himself, who I soon found was an officer in the national cavalry. Upon learning who I was, he shook me heartily by the hand, and said that nothing would give him greater pleasure than taking charge of the books, which he would endeavour to circulate to the utmost of his ability. . . .

About the middle of January a swoop was made upon me by my enemies, in the shape of a peremptory prohibition from the political governor of Madrid to sell any more New Testaments. This measure by no means took me by surprise, as I had for some time previously been expecting something of the kind, on account of the political sentiments of the ministers then in power. . . .

I was advised to erase from the shop windows the words, "Despacho of the British and Foreign Bible Society." This, however, I refused to do. Those words had tended very much to call attention, which was my grand object. Had I attempted to conduct things in an underhand manner, I should, at the time of which I am speaking, scarcely have sold thirty copies in Madrid, instead of nearly three hundred. People who know me not, may be disposed to call me rash; but I am far from being so, as I never adopt a venturous course when any other is open to me. I am not, however, a person to be terrified by any danger, when I see that braving it is the only way to achieve an object.

The booksellers were unwilling to sell my work; I was compelled to establish a shop of my own. Every shop in Madrid has a name. What name could I give it but the true one? I was not ashamed of my cause or my colours. I hoisted them, and fought beneath them not without success.—GEORGE BORROW, in "The Bible in Spain."

Plain White Bowl, Sung Dynasty

HERE line is simple,
Form pure,
Glaze smooth
As pure space.
Here beauty lies
In a perfection
Of emptiness,
Suggesting
The slow curve
Of the eternal sky.

M. M. M.

The Straight Way

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A STRAIGHT line is defined as the shortest distance between two points. Experience teaches us that straightforwardness is the shortest road to lasting success. John Bunyan's allegory, "The Pilgrim's Progress," illustrates how important it is to keep to the way that is straight and narrow, by telling how Christian and Hopeful left the true path when they glimpsed, just over a stile, a way apparently pleasanter to walk on. The difference was that the path they had been treading was leading them to their goal, whereas the one that looked easier finally took them to Doubting Castle, where lived the Giant Despair.

Christ Jesus walked in the straight way, and by his works he proved it to be the route to the kingdom of heaven. His was a way of thinking, of knowing and adhering to the spiritual facts of being. He knew and demonstrated the truth about the perfect fatherhood of God and the unbroken relationship of man to God as His image. He proved that these are the verities of being by annulling the contrary evidence of the material senses, which indicate that man is material and subject to sin, disease, and death. Jesus knew that these senses were false, and so he disbelieved their testimony. He cultivated his spiritual sense by constant communion with the actual source of all true being—divine Love.

Today Christian Science is reaffirming the Christian gospel by revealing to men that the divine Principle governing Jesus' work is God. It is teaching them that they can order their lives by learning to know God and their own true relationship to Him. Christian Science declares that this is the short way to deliverance from evil, because the kingdom of heaven—the consciousness of God's government—is not something to be found in the remote future, but is a fact that can be demonstrated now by any spiritually enlightened individual. Just as astronomical science denies the illusion of a sun that rises and sets, so Christian Science denies the belief that man is a material, limited creature. That is, Christian Science declares the truth about man. Man, this Science says, is not material; he is the likeness of Spirit.

Suppose, by way of illustration, that one looked through a heavy mist at some near-by building. It might look quite unlike the structure it really is. But what more would be needed to restore its true aspect than another look taken in a clear light. So man, mistily viewed through unenlightened acceptance of material evidence, may appear sick, fearful, impecunious, or even dead to human belief; but in the light of the teachings of Christian Science this distorted presentation disappears. The true or spiritual view is possible to prayerful thought, and brings quick relief to anyone who bases his prayer on the conviction that "God is light, and in him is no darkness"—no evil—"at all" (I John 1:5).

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has applied one of Jesus' most cogent precepts by interpreting it thus (pp. 253, 254): "The divine demand, 'Be ye therefore perfect,' is scientific, and the human footsteps leading to perfection are indispensable." The premise of all right thinking is the eternal perfection of creator and creation, cause and effect, God and man. This premise unfolds the answer to specific human problems when its truth is reverently accepted. Since a man is "as he thinketh in his heart" (Proverbs 23:7), his human experience is uplifted, comforted, and healed in proportion as harmonious and spiritual being is discerned by him or in his behalf. Spiritual verities are fully operative at all times, and they are indeed the only true facts in every situation. Therefore, whenever righteous desire opens the way for receptivity to divine influence, the healing Christ is found to be at hand.

It is important to consider whither human footsteps tend. Mrs. Eddy has said that it is the steps "leading to perfection" which are "indispensable." May one not conclude that teachableness, eagerness for growth in spirituality, desire to be serviceable to others, are "human footsteps leading to perfection"? Certainly they fulfill the prophetic injunction (Isaiah 40:3), "Prepare ye the way of the Lord." They make way for the entrance into human experience of the strong, effective assurances and evidences that God, good, is the only real power and presence.

The urgencies of modern living constantly demand short ways to health, happiness, and prosperity. In growing measure, Christian Scientists are learning to know divine Love, and thus bring about human good; and they are having remarkable proof that this knowledge brings health and enrichment. The Bible says (Psalms 46:10), "Be still, and know that I am God;" and they who obey this divine behest find that where God is, good is, and that the shortest way, in fact, the only way, to right accomplishment is the way of walking close to God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Der gerade Weg

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE gerade Linie ist die kürzeste Verbindung zweier Punkte. Die Erfahrung lehrt, daß Geradheit der kürzeste Weg zu dauerndem Erfolg ist. John Bunyans Allegorie „Des Pilgers Wanderfahrt" veranschaulicht, wie wichtig es ist, auf dem geraden und schmalen Wege zu bleiben. Es ist geschildert, wie Christian und Hoffnung den rechten Weg verließen, als sie in unmittelbarer Nähe einen scheinbar angenehmeren Weg erblickten. Der Unterschied bestand darin, daß der Weg, den sie verließen, zu ihrem Ziel führte, während der scheinbar angenehmere sie schließlich zum Schloß Zweifel brachte, wo der Riese Verzweiflung wohnte.

Christus Jesus ging den geraden Weg und bewies durch seine Werke, daß es der Weg zum Himmelreich ist. Sein Weg war ein Weg des Denkens, des Wissens und des Festhaltens an den geistigen Tatsachen des Seins. Er kannte und bewies die Wahrheit der vollkommenen Vaterschaft Gottes und der ununterbrochenen Beziehung Gottes zum Menschen, Seinem Ebenbild. Daß dies die Wahrheiten des Seins sind, bewies er dadurch, daß er den gegenteiligen Augenschein vernichtete, den Augenschein der materiellen Sinne, demgemäß der Mensch materiell und der Sünde, der Krankheit und dem Tod unterworfen wäre. Jesus wußte, daß diese Sinne falsch sind, und glaubte daher ihr Zeugnis nicht. Er pflegte seinen geistigen Sinn durch beständige Gemeinschaft mit der tatsächlichen Quelle alles wahren Seins—der göttlichen Liebe.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft bestätigt heute das christliche Evangelium von neuem, indem sie den Menschen offenbart, daß das göttliche Prinzip, das Jesu Werk regierte, Gott ist. Sie lehrt die Menschen, daß sie ihr Leben durch Erkenntnis Gottes und ihrer eigenen wahren Beziehung zu Ihm harmonisch gestalten können. Die Christliche Wissenschaft erklärt, daß dies der kurze Weg zur Befreiung vom Bösen ist, weil das Himmelreich—das Bewußtsein der Regierung Gottes—nicht etwas ist, was in ferner Zukunft liegt, sondern eine Tatsache, die jeder geistig aufgeklärte Mensch jetzt beweisen kann. Gerade wie die Sternkunde die Trugvorstellung einer auf- und untergehenden Sonne verwirft, so verwirft die Christliche Wissenschaft den Glauben, daß der Mensch ein materielles, begrenztes Geschöpf sei, d.h. die Christliche Wissenschaft erklärt die Wahrheit über den Menschen. Der Mensch, sagt diese Wissenschaft, ist nicht materiell; er ist das Gleichnis des Geistes.

Nehmen wir zur Veranschaulichung an, jemand sehe ein in seiner Nähe befindliches Gebäude durch einen dichten Nebel. Vielleicht erscheint es ihm ganz anders, als es in Wirklichkeit aussieht. Will man aber das richtige Bild gewinnen, so braucht man das Gebäude nur bei klarem Wetter noch einmal anzusehen. So kann der Mensch, durch den Nebel unaufgeklärter Annahme des materiellen Augenscheins betrachtet, nach menschlicher Annahme krank, furchtsam, arm oder sogar tot erscheinen; aber im Lichte der Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft verschwindet diese Entstellung. Der wahre oder geistige Anblick ist andächtigem Denken möglich und befreit sofort jeden, der mit der Überzeugung betet, daß „Gott Licht ist und in ihm keine Finsternis"—kein Übel—ist (1. Joh. 1, 5).

Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" hat Mary Baker Eddy eine der triftigsten Vorschriften Jesu angeführt und folgendermaßen ausgelegt (S. 253, 254): „Die göttliche Forderung: ‚Darum sollt ihr vollkommen sein', ist wissenschaftlich, und die menschlichen Schritte, die zur Vollkommenheit führen, sind unerläßlich". Die Voraussetzung alles rechten Denkens ist die ewige Vollkommenheit des Schöpfers und der Schöpfung, der Ursache und der Wirkung, Gottes und des Menschen. Diese Voraussetzung enthüllt, wenn ihre Wahrheit ehrfurchtsvoll angenommen wird, die Lösung für besondere menschliche Probleme. Da der Mensch so ist, „wie er in seinem Herzen denkt" (Spr. 23, 7, engl. Bibel), wird seine menschliche Erfahrung in dem Maße gehoben, erbaut und geheilt, wie er das harmonische und geistige Sein erkennt oder es für ihn erkannt wird. Geistige Wahrheiten sind allezeit in vollem Maße wirksam, und sie sind fühwahr in jeder Lage die einzig wahren Tatsachen. Sobald daher rechtschaffenes Verlangen Empfänglichkeit für den göttlichen Einfluß bewirkt, findet man, daß der heilende Christus gegenwärtig ist.

Es ist wichtig, zu erwägen, wohin menschliche Schritte führen. Mrs. Eddy sagt, daß die Schritte, „die zur Vollkommenheit führen, unerläßlich" sind. Heißt das nicht, daß Gelehrigkeit, ernstes Verlangen nach geistigem Wachstum, der Wunsch, anderen zu dienen, „menschliche Schritte" sind, „die zur Vollkommenheit führen"? Sie erfüllen jedenfalls die prophetische Ermahnung (Jes. 40, 3): „Bereitet dem Herrn den Weg". Sie bereiten den Weg, daß die Menschen die nachhaltigen, wirksamen Versicherungen und Beweise, daß Gott, das Gute, die einzig wirkliche Macht und Gegenwart ist, erleben.

Die Dringlichkeit des heutigen Lebens fordert beständig kurze Wege zu Gesundheit, Glück und Gedeihen. Die Christlichen Wissenschafter lernen die göttliche Liebe in zunehmendem Maße verstehen und bringen dadurch Gutes für die Menschen zustande; und sie haben unverkennbare Beweise, daß diese Kenntnis Gesundheit und Bereicherung bringt. Die Bibel sagt (Ps. 46, 11): „Seid stille und erkennet, daß ich Gott bin", und wer dieses göttliche Geheiß befolgt, findet, daß wo Gott ist, auch das Gute ist, und daß der kürzeste Weg, ja der einzige Weg zu rechtem Vollbringen innige Gemeinschaft mit Gott ist.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Glory

WHEN Hokusai said:
"Warriors are models of glory,"
It was the artist speaking
Of subject matter
For his drawings,—
They being the chief
And everlasting glory
Of his land.

LE BARON COOKE

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WPA Begins Cut-Down of Workers; Price-Control Act Hearing Nears End

Boston Today

Slash in WPA Rolls Under Way

Dismissal of WPA workers in order to bring the State quota down from 101,000 to 90,000 began today. Project employees who have been found no longer in need of relief were the first to be dropped, it was announced by Lieutenant Colonel John J. McDonough, State WPA Administrator.

This discharge of workers followed an order received from Washington last night, requiring a quota cut in regular WPA workers to become effective before Jan. 1. In addition, approximately 1000 workers will be dropped from Federal projects before the end of the year, making a total cut of 12,000 persons. According to Colonel McDonough, discharges will continue every day until the full cut has been reached. The cut in Boston itself is expected to total 2000.

Lack of funds with which to carry on the WPA at its present strength and improving business conditions throughout the country were given as reasons for ordering the wholesale dismissal.

The cut on federal projects—white collar and professional jobs—will bring this particular quota down from 4000 to 3000. This particular cut must be made by Dec. 15. In this classification, 500 musicians are preparing to enter their protest.

Curley to Get 'Service' Cross

No sooner had a sun-tanned Gov. James M. Curley stepped from an in-bound Florida train this morning than City Hall circles began receiving letters soliciting funds with which to purchase him a gold medal.

By all descriptions, it will be no ordinary medal. It is to be of solid gold, having a bar with the words "Distinguished Service in Peace Time." Pendant from this bar will be a rather large Maltese cross, in the center of which will be a bas-relief of the Governor aiding a man, garbed in humble attire, to his feet. Each arm of the cross is to be encrusted with a single large emerald and two diamonds.

This design of the medal has been approved by the Governor's daughter, Mrs. Edward C. Donnelley, according to Mrs. Agnes H. Parker. Mrs. Parker claims to be the first woman ever to be appointed an assistant secretary by a Governor of the Commonwealth.

She has been working in the Governor's employment office, but since that was closed a few weeks ago she has been engaged in room 446 of the State House with two other women mailing out letters in behalf of the medal.

Mrs. Parker was not sure today just how many letters have been sent out, nor was she informed as to the total amount sought. The letters, she said, are being mailed to friends of the Governor, but she declined to disclose who furnished the list of such friends.

The letters read:

Dear Friend:

"Next to Excellence," wrote the immortal Thackeray, "is the appreciation of it." You, to whom this letter is addressed, are counted among those who possess that God-like virtue of sincere appreciation; an abiding appreciation that weathers the storm of envy, hatred and bitterness which aim to obliterate the real value of human service.

To you and to me, the name James M. Curley, the friend of the poor, the helpless and the friendless, needs no title to increase his worth.

Had his life been devoted to army or navy service he would today be wearing the Distinguished Service Badge denoting sacrifice and loyalty to duty. But "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war."

James M. Curley is the outstanding citizen of his day in the peacetime battles to aid men and women and little children, and he has uplifted countless thousands from the depths of despair to new hopes, self-respect and regained faith.

To whom then could we better offer the Distinguished Peacetime Service Cross than to our honored Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, James M. Curley?

To this end, you are invited to send such sum as you may wish to contribute, to Mr. Henry P. Brennan, Hibernia Savings Bank, 16 Court street, Boston.

Very sincerely yours,
Agnes H. Parker (signed)

Curley-for-Mayor Quarters to Open

Campaign headquarters for Gov. James M. Curley's fourth campaign for Mayor of Boston will be opened next Monday at 1435 Tremont street, Ambrose Woods, former superintendent of markets, announced today.

Banners and flags proclaiming the present Governor's candidacy for mayor have been ordered, Mr. Woods said, with Mr. Curley's knowledge and permission.

Mr. Woods was at one time a leading figure in the Old Hickory Club, a political organization in the city which has been dormant for many years. Unofficially, he said, the Tremont street quarters for the Curley-for-Mayor campaign is a revival of that society. Mr. Woods will be in full charge of the Tremont street headquarters.

South Boston Has $150,000 Fire

Fire today razed the large wooden building of the Boston Plate & Window Glass Company, which covered a city block on A Street, South Boston, causing damage estimated at nearly $150,000.

Fighting strong winds, hot-air explosions, in low temperatures the city's personnel and apparatus were hampered by slippery pavements when three hose lines burst, flooding A Street which rapidly iced. This is the second five-alarm fire since Fire Chief Samuel Pope took charge of the department last month.

Scythia Unloads 248 Tons of Wool

With 248 tons of wool from England, India and Australia in her total cargo for Boston of 1088 tons, and 229 additional tons of noils and wool waste, the Cunard-White Star liner Scythia led off the seasonal wool import parade when she docked here today. The Laconia of the same line, due here next week, is reported to be carrying a similarly large proportion of wool in her cargo.

The million pounds of wool aboard the Scythia came from the wool auctions at Bradford, England, and at Liverpool and London. It is a replacement for the dwindling supply of American wool in the new clip now coming from the English colonies to Boston dealers in quantity for supplying the mills of New England.

Officials said the Scythia cargo today was the largest consignment that vessel has brought here in three years.

Among the passengers was Mrs. Mary Cressy Bliss, sister of Donald McKay, designer of clipper ships, who is returning to Boston after several months on a motor tour on the Continent.

Boston Today

Squabbles Mark Price Act Hearing

Legal squabbles marked the opening today of the second day's session of the Federal Trade Commission's hearing involving the alleged violation of the new Robinson-Patman Price Control Act by Bird & Son, Inc., and the Bird Sales Corporation, both of East Walpole, and Montgomery Ward Company of Chicago.

William Penckee, attorney for the commission, sought to introduce in evidence records covering transactions between the companies since the act became effective last June. Attorneys for the companies objected, and a request for a subpoena to compel them to produce the records was sent to Washington by Trial Examiner Charles F. Diggs.

The hearing was adjourned pending receipt of the orders, but resumed after an hour on the understanding that a telegram confirming the issuance of the subpoena was on its way to Boston.

At the resumption of the hearing, Pierpont L. Stackpole, attorney for the Bird companies, told the examiner that he wished to correct the figure of $165.78 given yesterday as the total amount of retail sales by the Bird companies to Montgomery Ward since June. This should be $1151.74, he said.

On the stand when the hearing opened was Axel H. Anderson, treasurer of the Bird Sales Corporation, who identified records introduced by the commission. The Bird firms are charged with giving better prices on floor coverings to Montgomery Ward than to the mail order house's competitors.

Police Get Order For 10-Day Cleanup

Half-a-dozen division commanders met Police Commissioner Joseph P. Timilty behind closed doors at Police Headquarters today and after their departure it was announced that the commissioner had passed out the order to "clean up in 10 days or you're out."

This visitation followed upon raids and arrests in the past week upon horse race and pool number resorts in Charlestown, Allston and Brighton, by a special squad which is also seeking evidence against night clubs serving patrons after 1 a. m. It was announced that other police captains are to be invited to explain conditions in their districts to the commissioner.

Today's mass visit followed a Commonwealth avenue raid yesterday in which 10,000 slips recording horse race and number pool bets were seized and two men were arrested, one after he attempted to escape by leaping from a window.

Capt. Archibald Campbell, in charge of Brighton division, was said to have been called in to discuss that raid. Others who visited the commissioner during the day were the captains of Jamaica Plain, Roxbury and West Roxbury and Mattapan.

Massachusetts Electors to Meet

Massachusetts' 17 electors will meet officially on Dec. 14 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to mark this State's choice for President and Vice-President. And as far as the law is concerned, it would be quite possible for them to name Mr. Landon, or Mr. Thomas or even Mr. Browder.

At one time, the use of electors was the purpose of seeing that the right President was chosen, despite partisan considerations and popular movements. Since 1796, however, the electoral college has merely been permitted to make a gesture already directed by the mass vote. But as far as law is concerned the electors are free to make their choice.

The meeting on Dec. 14 will be opened by the administration of the oath by Governor Curley. Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook will then preside over the session until the delegates—15 from the congressional districts and two at large—have chosen a president from their number. Then—unless a tradition receives an unlikely shattering—the 17 gentlemen will decorously announce Massachusetts's choice of Franklin Delano Roosevelt for President and John Nance Garner for Vice-President.

Massachusetts Cities Cut Debt By $30,000,000

This Despite Depression Since 1932 According to State Report

Still Going Down

A $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 reduction in the total net bonded debt of Massachusetts' 355 cities and towns since 1932—despite depression-forced borrowing—was revealed today by Theodore N. Waddell, director of the state division of accounts, as definite proof of the wisdom of Massachusetts' municipal policies.

Working on a fundamental policy, since 1910, that borrowing should be restricted to certain definite projects and that all debts should be established on a serial basis so that the loans may be paid off during the life of the projects, Massachusetts municipalities today are declared by Mr. Waddell to be in a sound financial position so far as bonded debt is concerned.

On Jan. 1, 1936, the net debt totaled $298,699,832 compared with the Jan. 1, 1932 peak load of $316,384,599. The Jan. 1, 1937, figure is expected to be $286,000,000 to $291,000,000.

Making Situation Clear

But even these figures do not show clearly the favorable character of the Massachusetts municipal debt situation. Only when the relation of debt to total valuation of property is shown is the real situation made clear.

In Massachusetts when debts reach 5 per cent of the total valuation in a city or town the danger signal flies. But the total net debt of all 355 cities on Jan. 1, 1936, stood at 2.13 per cent of the total valuation.

Not one of the 318 towns in Massachusetts have even approached the 5 per cent danger limit. Of the 38 cities, two, New Bedford with 5.44 per cent and Newburyport with 5.07 per cent have exceeded it, but only because of unavoidable circumstances. Five others have exceeded 4 per cent. Boston's general debt is 4.16 per cent of the valuation.

Worse in Other States

"But," Mr. Waddell remarked, "when it is considered that outside Massachusetts, in many states, municipal indebtedness runs from 10 to 20 per cent of the municipal valuation, the Massachusetts debt situation looks extremely favorable. Even including tax title and enterprise debt, which is considered self-liquidating and therefore not counted in the general debt, the percentage in Massachusetts to Jan. 1, 1936, reached only 3.23."

The accounts division director at the same time declared there is no danger that any of Massachusetts cities and towns will fall into the financial disaster pit into which the town of Millville tumbled some time ago.

Despite successive increasing tax rates throughout Massachusetts and a continued reduction in property valuations, no city or town, he said, is experiencing dire financial trouble.

Sees No Immediate Cuts

However, Mr. Waddell sees no immediate hope of reduced tax rates throughout Massachusetts. The average tax rate in Massachusetts has jumped from $25.42 in 1921 to $33.52 in 1936. While the tax graph fluctuated up and down until 1927, since then a steady climb upward has been shown, the 1928 figure being $28.06.

Meanwhile the property valuations for the 355 cities and towns have slumped from a peak of $7,234,000,000 in 1930 to $6,444,000,000 in April, 1936, which has been a sizable factor in the tax rate rise. But Mr. Waddell today believes the valuation curve will now turn upward. The Boston valuation at the same time dropped from $1,972,000,000 to $1,620,000,000.

"The valuation bottom, I believe, has been reached," he said. "From now on the trend will be upward.

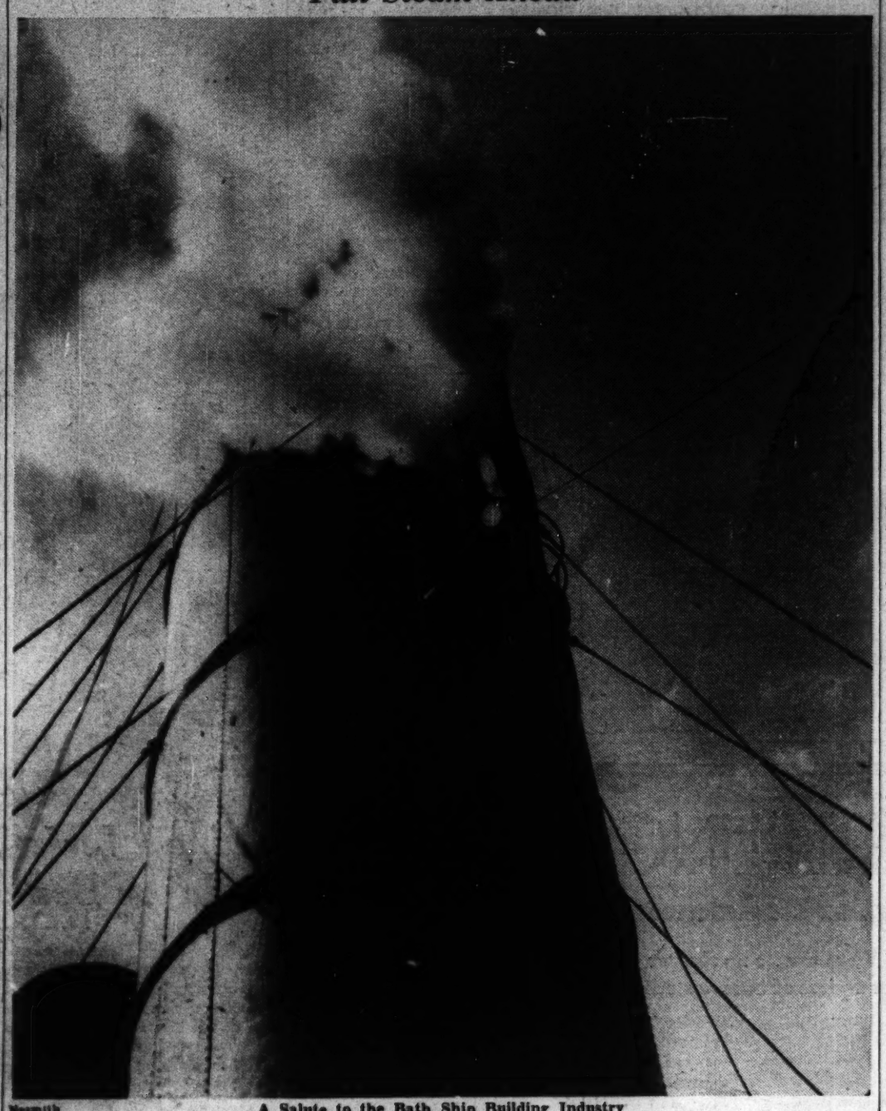
Expects Jump in 1938

"However, inasmuch as 1937 assessments must be made on Jan. 1, 1937, I do not look for any appreciable upward movement the coming year. The first real increase is expected in 1938."

Mr. Waddell bases his increased valuation predictions upon renewed industrial activity noted in Massachusetts and other states. As industry is the basis for valuations, he added, increased business activity means added valuation. Along the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

'Full Steam Ahead'



Neumith — A Salute to the Bath Ship Building Industry

Realty Tax Limit Opposed by Head Of State Grange

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 8 (AP)—A stand against real estate tax limitation was taken by Samuel T. Brightman, master of the Massachusetts Grange, in his address today at the opening of the Grange convention. Making an appeal for economy in public affairs, he said that the value of the tax limitation plan is doubtful. It is not working as had been hoped, he maintained, in states where it is being tried.

Mr. Brightman urged an educational program designed to show that money spent by public agencies must be raised by taxation. Inculcation of this idea, he said, would do much to reduce tax rates by keeping new expenditures at a minimum and eliminating waste of public funds.

Taking up the dairy and cream problem in this State, Mr. Brightman urged support of the present milk control law, asserting that it can be effective only as it is strictly enforced.

Mayor's Plan Under Attack At Council Executive Session

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Last night's meeting of the Boston City Council was of greater importance than the usual desultory proceedings of that body. In executive session, the council clearly indicated its intention of rejecting, next Monday, for the fifth time Mayor Mansfield's plan for reorganizing and consolidating the public works department. It is thought the councilors' answer this time may have a note of finality which will discourage further appeals on the part of the Mayor.

About a year ago, Mayor Mansfield submitted his plan to change the setup and control of the public works department in order to promote efficiency in its activities and reduce its cost of maintenance. Almost without hesitation the council has voted against the Mayor's proposal each of the four times that it was introduced.

Backers Asked to Appear

In 1934, at the request of the Mayor, a group of M. I. T. engineers studied the possibility of consolidating certain municipal functions in one large public works department. Yet it was not until last night, after four times rejecting the proposal in the past year, that the council asked the M. I. T. committee and the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, which has also supported the plan, to come before the council and explain its merits.

The main reason why the council objected to the plan, it was explained by city officials, was that individually the councilors believed that many jobs would be eliminated. Therefore, proponents of the consolidation plan came specifically prepared, last night, to allay any such beliefs. Specifically and repeatedly they declared that no regular jobs would be eliminated by the consolidation.

Efficiency Is Goal

Rather, they explained, it was only part-time and extra-work jobs that would be eliminated gradually and employees on full-time work would be used to greater efficiency. The program, they said, was based on a plan of efficiency so the street laying-out department, the park department and the present public works department would not overlap each other, as at present.

Several councilors expressed regret that Prof. Robert C. Eddy of M. I. T. who directed the work of preparing the consolidation plan for the Mayor, appeared to be unable to back up some of his statements with specific figures.

Certain councilors, John F. Dowd of Roxbury and Henry Selvitella of East Boston particularly, directed a strong attack against the plan and found vulnerable points in Professor Eddy's statements on which to base their criticism. Had the professor, who charged at one point that he was being heckled, been prepared for that type of opposition, it would have been more satisfying to the proponents, it was said.

Loeffler Holds Own

Herman C. Loeffler of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau appeared better able to refute charges of hostile members of the council.

One citizen who witnessed the proceedings expressed an opinion that it was "a pity" to see the council so clearly prejudiced against a plan which, if tested, might save the city considerable money, and which, if found unsuitable, could be re-exchanged for the present setup. Such an attitude by the council, he said, was indicative of the great obstacles in the path of municipal reform.

A minority held, however, that Mayor Mansfield still may be able to persuade recalcitrant members of the council to vote for the measure next Monday.

R. J. S.

Milk Price Situation Stirred By Action of Hood Company

If farm prices go up, can higher retail prices be far behind?

This question was being asked today by thousands of milk consumers in the Greater Boston market as a result of the partial breaking away of the H. P. Hood Company from the provisions of an all-New England "milk pool" operated by the New England Milk Producers Association, parent farm co-operative in this sector of the national milk shed.

The action of the Hood company, announced today, was seen as the second major step in the disintegration of the milk pool launched throughout New England under federal compulsion two years ago. The first step was taken by the Whiting Milk Company a few days ago when, with federal supervision withdrawn, it withdrew completely from the milk pool which was set up to make uniform the prices paid to farmers by milk distributors. The milk pool had the added effect of forcing all farmers to pay fees to the New England Milk Producers Association whether they were members of this organization or not.

The purpose of the milk pool was to compel all farmers to share and share alike in the so-called milk surplus losses. In other words, the milk that had to be sold in forms other than fluid milk which brings the best prices.

Complaints were lodged, however, that the effect of the pool was to place a premium on farmers who had the enterprise to sell most of their milk in fluid form. These farmers, under the federal plan, it was said, had to share in losses incurred by the farmers who contributed the major portion of the milk surplus sold as butter, cheese, ice cream, and other dairy products.

Naturally, such groups as the First National Stores which buys all the milk produced by the Bellows Falls Creameries and employs just enough farmers to meet its needs, chafed at the idea of paying for a surplus they had no share in producing. And naturally, the Hood and Whiting companies who employed many farmers not connected with the N. E. M. P. A. have felt that they were discriminating against these farmers by virtually forcing them to enroll in an organization against their will.

At the same time, the non-members, most of whom are Massachusetts farmers located closer to the Boston marketing center than N. E. M. P. A. farmers, can sell more cheaply to distributors. Which means that Hood and Whiting can either pay these farmers more for their milk, reduce prices to consumers or put the added revenues in their own pockets.

The next few weeks will show the way the dairy winds are blowing the profits. Meanwhile, the board of directors of the New England Milk Producers Association will meet tomorrow to discuss the Hood announcement that it would no longer compel non-members of the N. E. M. P. A. to support that organization after Dec. 15.

Ship Building Booms at Yards In Bath, Maine

More Than $20,000,000 in New Contracts Signed by Iron Works

Pay Rolls Fatten

World War Days Re-enacted as Plans for Added Workers Are Considered

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BATH, Maine, Dec. 8—In the clatter of battering rams knocking seven sturdily-built trawlers loose from their ways in the last four months for launching in the waters of the Kennebec, here, is written one part of the story of prosperity that has come to the Bath Iron Works in a form reminiscent of the ship-building boom of World War days.

The other part of the story which promises to add 500 workers to the shipyard payrolls during the next year is seen in the executive offices where William S. Newell, president of the Iron Works, just accepted contracts for the building of five destroyers for the navy, four trawlers for Boston fishermen, one ferry-boat for a Boston concern, and one national cup-defender.

More Than $20,000,000

Putting these contracts together, Mr. Newell added them up to more than $20,000,000 in ship construction to be undertaken during the next year. The laying of keels for several of these boats has already put 1400 workers in steady employment. By the middle of next summer, the prospects were that the iron works would be hiring 1850 workers, according to Mr. Newell, which in prosperity terms meant the highest pay roll since the works were reorganized in 1927 and placed under the direction of the present management.

Outside Mr. Newell's office, the clank of steel against steel, the whine of traveling cranes and the rattle of air riveting guns echoed across the reach to the Woolwich shore, where these indications of prosperity in this city of 9000 people have been heard since shipbuilding was rescued here from pending ruin a decade ago.

Down in one corner of the yards, preparations were being made for laying the keel of America's yachting cup defender planned by the Burgess concern, designers of the Rainbow, which defeated the Sopwith challengers in the last races. Far down the reaches toward the Kennebec, the riveting guns were heard throwing up a skeleton framework for three of the five United States destroyers.

Busy Plant

"The busiest shipbuilding plant on the Atlantic coastline," said Mr. Newell in the peculiar drawl of the downeaster that marked him as a Bath resident of more than 40-years standing. By this statement, he implied that the plant could be little busier with the facilities at hand. The 500 added workers to be put on during the next year will be required to fill out the current contracts as work progresses.

"By this time next year," Mr. Newell added, "we will be within 85 per cent of the peak building years during the World War. And I consider those years particularly abnormal and hence no accurate gauge of present-day prosperity conditions."

Back in the interior shopping districts of the city, the effects of the shipyard boom were being felt in retail sales volume seldom if ever equalled in the history of the community. What is to come is indicated in the fact that one-half of the $20,000,000 to be spent on current contracts will go into the pockets of wage-earners who live within Bath precincts.

All this activity is the accumulation of years of building which has developed a time-honored tradition among shipping men that "Bath will always build good ships." Even when shipping dropped off to a minimum during the depression, the Iron Works here always had work to do and usually plenty of it. Once, however, there was only one ship in building. But that was only for a few weeks. The general rule has been continued celebrations over the awarding of new contracts to Bath which are as important to local home folk as the return of fishermen to the fishing villages along the coast from their regular ocean trips.

The people of Bath like to contrast present-day prosperity with the newspaper headlines of 1926, when after a period of steady letdowns the Iron Works went into receivership. One of those headlines read, "Bath Iron Works to be sold at auction for the second time. Plant has been idle for some time."

Although much of the prosperity of the city is due to naval construction, no shipbuilders on the Atlantic coast have been so busy with private boat building as Bath. At one time recently it was the only place building ships for private owners. During the last year, it has been just one keel after another laid for wealthy yachtsmen and private enterprise.

In the first four years of plant rehabilitation under Mr. Newell, more than 24,000,000 pounds of steel went through the plant, 4,000,000 rivets were driven and about 60,000 horsepower was used in propelling machinery. That seemed like prosperity in capital letters to the people of Bath.

"But in the last four years we have added one-half again to the record of the first four years in practically all respects," declared Mr. Newell.

And today, Bath folk wonder where the saturation point of prosperity is, if any, in the shipbuilding trade under the eye of the present Iron Works management.

Fire Wagons Held To 25 Miles an Hour

Clang! Speedometers on Quincy fire wagons climb to 15, 20, 23, and 25 miles an hour marks.

And there they stay. For fire laddies operating Quincy wagons have received an order from Mayor Thomas S. Burgin stating that 25 miles an hour is, with discretion, their limit.

Mayor Burgin's staff found, after investigation, that many New England cities and towns had applied the 25-mile-an-hour rule to prevent accidents. Consideration of the traffic and accidents in Quincy determined the Mayor that the law could be enforced satisfactorily in that city, too.

Turnips 'Built to Order' Arriving By Shiploads From Canadian Ports

The turnip came into its own in Boston today. It now stands as an important item of foreign commerce in the port of Boston. Thousands of pounds are arriving from Canada, contributing a substantial portion of the $3,435,189 worth of imports for consumption that entered Boston last week. And those imports were nearly $1,000,000 ahead of the value for the corresponding week last year.

Shippers say that Prince Edward Island and the Ontario turnips are preferred among the epicureans of the United States for their fine flavor and appearance. Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, commenting today on the large importations, quoted the agricultural department of the Canadian National Railways, in response to the question "Why does one city prefer a certain size of turnip while another prefers them smaller?"

Probably custom has a great deal to do with it, he said. New York and Pittsburgh are partial to large turnips, four to six inches in diameter. Boston likes them medium—three to five inches. Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Baltimore prefer them three to four inches. Canadian turnips from Prince Edward Island and Ontario are the preferred choice, and are purchased by hotels and restaurants and by the average housewife. Boston and New York are the main consuming centers for Canadian turnips, those from Prince Edward Island commanding the highest price in these markets.

Meantime whole shiploads of turnips are coming into Boston, one line of steamers devoting the entire cargo space to this vegetable.

But other foodstuffs too are pouring into the port—dates from Turkey, figs from Smyrna, tomatoes, olives, cheese, from Italy, cocoa beans from Africa, Trinidad and South America, sugar from the Philippines, Hawaii and Cuba.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, continued cold tonight, with lowest temperature from 15 degrees to 18 degrees; Wednesday somewhat overcast with slowly rising temperature; moderate northerly to northeasterly winds.

Maine: Fair tonight, Wednesday partly cloudy and slightly warmer.

All Other New England States: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday, slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast to east winds and fair weather tonight; Wednesday mostly cloudy.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	24	12	Minneapolis	6	6
Bermuda	62	56	New Orleans	42	42
Chicago	22	20	New York	18	18
Denver	30	30	Norfolk	22	22
Helena	22	22	Philadelphia	22	22
Jacksonville	52	52	St. Louis	28	24
Kansas City	32	32	San Francisco	52	52
Los Angeles	56	56	Washington	22	22
Miami	72	72			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 8.
B—Minimum, Dec. 7.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 7:23 p. m.; height, 7.9 feet.
Wednesday, 7:55 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Lights all vehicles at 5:42 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BY RICHARD J. DAVIS, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in Church Auditorium, 401 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8.

Theaters

PLYMOUTH — "Lady Precious Stream," Chinese comedy transcribed into English by Dr. S. I. Hsiung and produced by Morris Gest. Second play in the Theater Guild and American Theater Society season. Featuring Clarence Derwent and Constance Carpenter, 8:30.

COLONIAL—"Dead End," by Sidney Kingsley. Presented by Norman Bel Geddes. Featuring Clem Wilenchick, Mady Correll, Warren Ashe, Donald Sharpe and others, 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee, 2:30.

SHUBERT — "Blossom Time," opera based on the life of Franz Schubert, Melodies written by Sigmund Romberg. Featuring Diana Gariey and J. Charles Odiorn, 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee, 2:30.

Movies

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Can This Be Dixie?" starring Jane Withers and Slim Summerville, Fenway: 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10:10. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7:00, 9:50. Also "Murder with Pictures," with Lew Ayres and Gail Patrick, Fenway: 1:15, 3:40, 6:30, 9:05. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 2, 5:40, 9:20.

EXETER—Loretta Young and Don Ameche in "Ramona," 1:35, 5:20, 9:15. Also "Seven Sinners," with Edmund Lowe, 3:00, 7:00.

FINE ARTS—"The Ski Chase," with Hannes Schneider, 1:00, 3:45, 6:30, 7:40, 9:50.

BOSTON — "Without Orders," with Sally Eilers and Robert Armstrong, 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:40, 10:30. Stage: "Shooting High," musical revue with Mella, Kirk, and Howard.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Stars of Tomorrow," "Philippine Paradise," "Rhythm on the River," "Star Gazers," "Shake, Mr. Shakespeare," latest newsreels and other shorts.

TREMONT—Robert Taylor and Barbara Stanwyck in "His Brother's Wife," 10:12 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:55. Also "His Night Out," with Edward Everett Horton, 9, 11:42 a. m., 2:24, 5:27, 8:30. Tomorrow: Kay Francis in "White Angel." Also Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper in "O'Shaughnessy's Boy."

MEMORIAL — "Winterset," with Burgess Meredith and Margo. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10: Also latest pictures in color of the Dionne Quints.

MODERN—"Three Men on a Horse," with Frank McHugh and Joan Blondell, 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:40, 9:35. Also "White Hunter," with Warner Baxter and June Lang, 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

UNIVERSITY—"The Big Broadcast," with Jack Benny, 3, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Seven Sinners," with Edmund Lowe, 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Satan Met a Lady." Also "The Affairs of Cellini."

UPTOWN — "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," 2:45, 6:18, 9:47. Also "The Girl on the Front Page," 1:00, 4:40, 8:13. Also "March of Time," 2:32, 6:55, 9:37.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Sitting on the Moon," with Roger Pryor, 2, 5, 8:00. Also "Ramona," with Loretta Young and Don Ameche, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Love on the Run," co-starring Clark Gable and Joan Crawford. Orpheum: 6:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12, 3:30, 6:55, 7:40, 10:10.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

METROPOLITAN—"Hideaway Girl," featuring Martha Raye and Shirley Ross, 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:35. Stage: Phil Baker with his Radio Revue.

Music

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE — "Aida" presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. Featuring Anna Laskaya and Coe Glade, 8:15. Tomorrow: Matinee, "Martha," 2:15.

JORDAN HALL—First concert of the season by the Apollo Club of Boston, Dr. Thompson Stone, conductor, 8:15.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC (Cambridge) —Concert by Lucille Morrison, pianist, 8:15. Open to the public without charge.

BOSTON HYMNERS—Hymn singing, Miss Jessie Dodd, conducting. Hotel Hamenway, 8:15.

DORCHESTER WPA CONCERT—Commonwealth Symphonic Band, Alfonso D'Avino conducting. Giuseppe Gossi, tenor, guest soloist. Dorchester Manor, Morton Street, 8:15.

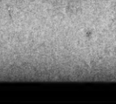
Other Events

ZONTA CLUB—Bi-monthly meeting. Backstage with Ivard Strauss. Also, "The Art of Make-Up," Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, 6.

Tomorrow

ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION—Cecil Maurice Bowra, Senior Tutor, Wadham College, Oxford, on "Oxford and Harvard—Some Comparisons," 83 Commonwealth Avenue, 4.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Luncheon. Henry Davenport on "Personality Reminiscences of Art Teaching Abroad," 12:30.



ROTARY CLUB—Luncheon. Joseph F. Woodruff on "The Business Man's Interest in Physical Planning," Hotel Statler, 12:15.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Roman Portraits" guidance tour by Mrs. Tanner, 11.

Civil Service Abuse Goal of Study

An investigation to determine the number of civil service appointments made during Governor Curley's administration without the usual competitive examinations was promised today by Arthur H. Brooks, secretary of the Massachusetts Civil Service Association.

The Brooks plan is the result of a bill filed by Senator Joseph R. Cotton, Lexington Republican, requiring that all positions filled through non-competitive civil service examinations within the past two years be declared vacant and be filled from available eligible lists or through open competitive examinations.

Follows Practice

Senator Cotton's proposal follows frequent non-competitive civil service appointments made under Governor Curley through Thomas H. Green, state civil service commissioner. Senator Cotton charged that most of these positions were filled in the non-competitive manner to protect holders who were friends of the administration.

The Lexington Senator hopes to have the backing of the Massachusetts Civil League, the Massachusetts Civil Service Association and other organizations interested in an honest civil service.

Neither of the two organizations are yet ready to advance full support to the proposed legislation. The Massachusetts Civil Service Association, of which Mr. Brooks is secretary, is planning a thorough study of the situation to determine how many of the non-competitive appointments were the result of politics and how many were justified because of conditions.

If the results prove that politics has been the main reason for non-competitive examination, the association will back the Cotton bill.

Hopes for Support

Senator Cotton also hopes for the support of Governor-elect Charles F. Hurley who has already declared his intention to have an honest civil service. Under Governor Hurley, Senator Cotton said, it is hoped that the practices of the present administration will not therefore be continued.

Inasmuch as Governor-Elect Hur- administration, few noncompeti- service, he should support this legislation, Senator Cotton added.

At the same time, the Lexington Senator declared that until the Ely administration, few non-competitive appointments were made, but beginning with the Ely regime they have been frequent.

Senator Cotton believes his legislation is fair to those competent for the positions they hold. In open competitive examinations, he added, the incumbents would have the advantage of a year or two experience in office, which, if the persons are capable, should prove an unsurmountable obstacle to outsiders. If they cannot finish at the top of the list with such a handicap, he said, they should not be continued in service.

During the past two years, Senator Cotton added, it has been the practice to establish a new division, such as the truck inspectors' division, without civil service provisions in the original act. Temporary appointments are made and then they are protected through non-competitive civil service examinations, he explained. He, therefore, is aiming to eliminate such practice.

The present non-competitive appointments, he added, deprive two classes of persons from civil service opportunities: 1. Those persons whose names are already on eligible lists but who were passed over when a non-competitive examination was given to a so-called favorite, and, 2. The outsiders who would compete in open examinations for positions not covered by eligible lists.

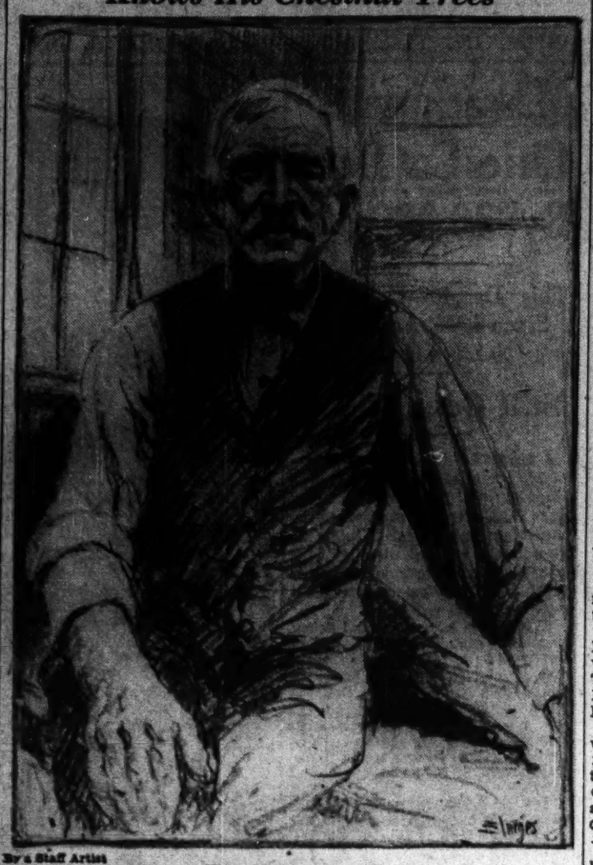
Horses to Get Holiday Snack

Years ago the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals inaugurated a happy observance. During the holiday season each year it sends trucks to certain points where horses are to be found in the greatest number and in lieu of a "Merry Christmas" the horses are rationed a generous serving of oats, carrots and apples. To the drivers, go sandwiches and a hot drink.

In addition to covering the downtown market section, various stables will be visited by the food wagons for distribution of the holiday snack.

Many hundreds of horses are still serving in commerce in Boston. In order to reach as many as possible in this holiday plan, the society counts upon public contributions each year. It will gratefully acknowledge all gifts, large or small, which are sent to 180 Longwood avenue.

Knows His Chestnut Trees



By a Staff Artist

Henry Wilson Merrill

Village Smithy and Botanist at Hiram, Maine

Maine's Versatility Is Shown In Its Botanical Blacksmith

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HIRAM, Maine—There isn't any spreading chestnut tree in front of the village smithy here, but the blacksmith inside the little shop knows more about chestnut trees and all other kinds of trees, including whiffletrees, than any blacksmith about whom a poem was ever written. For Henry Wilson Merrill, who has been a blacksmith for more than 60 years, has been a botanist for more than half a century, and his knowledge of natural history brings fully as many callers to his shop as does his art as a smith.

During the hour a reporter spent with him in his shop that is perched on the bank of the Saco River, at the end of the new bridge in Hiram, so many people came that an evening appointment was proposed. Then it came out that he was often away evenings filling engagements to speak on ferns or flowers before clubs or Granges or Boy Scouts, which is to say those evenings he is not busy at the library opposite his house, as librarian.

Andirons Order

He was working this day on a pair of wrought iron andirons, a special order of original design, and he kept on without interruptions until a little girl of four or five, dressed in blue ruffles and with a saucy blue bow on her hair, drifted in through the wide shop door. She was eating an ice cream cone and had come in to see "Uncle Henry," she said. So "Uncle Henry" stopped work and sat down in the other chair—the shop has two for conversational purposes—and held her on his grimy knee until the cone was gone, when she patted his cheek fondly and flitted away.

"Yes," he was saying, "of the 40 varieties of ferns that grow in Maine I have found 33 right here in the Saco valley within 10 miles of this shop. In fact, I once wrote a treatise on 'The Ferns of the Saco Valley' and Harvard College would have used it only I wouldn't have it revised. They keep changing the nomenclature but I stick to Gray, and Britton and Brown. Why, I've studied the Ostrich Fern under four different Latin names. I've even contributed to the American Fern Journal at the invitation of its editor, but I presume he didn't know I was only the village blacksmith.

Took Up Botany

"How did I happen to take up botany? Unusual combination, botany and blacksmithing, you say? Well, I suppose it is, but you see it was this way. When I was eight years old my mother and I moved to Naples, Maine.

We came down here from Natick, Mass., to live on a little farm. I liked to roam through the fields and woods.

"When I was 18 I went down to Newfield to learn the blacksmith's trade and three years later, in 1880, I got hold of a Maine agricultural report that contained an article on 'Grasses and Sedges.' I read and re-read that piece. It made a deep impression on me and I made up my mind then and there to be something more than a village blacksmith. I determined to master the subject of 'Sedges and Grasses.' I got books and began to study, then went on to the flowering plants and from those to the ferns.

Setting Wheel

"Say, Henry, when are you going to set that wheel of mine?" interrupted a farmer in overalls from the door. "O, hello John, I can't do it today. I've got company and besides I'm making some andirons that I've got to finish before I tackle anything else. But I'll get to it in a day or two." The farmer went off and we continued.

"Yes, I was saying that I had sort of branched out these last few years.

"I've got a talk that I give before some of the women's clubs. It's on 'Edible Wild Plants.' What are some of them? Well, you've heard of fiddlehead greens? They're delicious and the fiddlehead is the crozier of the common brake. Something else that is good for greens is called 'tongues.' Those are the leaves of one of the wild asters, tender and nice in the spring, and an old-fashioned dish. The root of Jack-in-the-pulpit, roasted or boiled, makes a fine potato and the Indians used it a great deal. The squaws also used one of the arrow-roots for making bread, digging it out of the mud in the fall with their toes. The dried and ground root makes a very good substitute for flour. The root of the cat-o-nine-tail is almost entirely starch and that makes a good pudding. The leaves of the shadbush are good for tea, and so on. In fact, I wouldn't go hungry for a long time if I were obliged to find my food among the wild plants.

All the time I'm working in this dingy old shop I'm thinking of flowers or ferns or minerals or animals. I don't know what it is to be lonely or unhappy."

All by Hand

"I don't want electricity. I like to do everything by hand. I am in no hurry about my work. I like to do it as a feel like doing it and have plenty of time to think. I've been shoeing horses and oxen in this shop on this site for 40 years and I've been using this same old bellows during all that time. Before the shop was moved here it used to set across the road. It had been over there a hundred years or more and the bellows was in it then.

What's Going On in the Arts

"Carmen"

After an absence of several years, the San Carlo Opera Company returned last night to the Boston Opera House for a week of repertory. For the opening bill, "Carmen" was sensibly chosen; it has life, color, movement, melody and dramatic appeal. Its reception last night indicated that the large audience was well pleased with its revival and its performance.

In the title role, Coe Glade, formerly of the Chicago Opera, appeared as guest artist. She has the advantages of a pleasing appearance and a voice which, though not large, is of a good natural quality. Last night she seemed to be saving it for the climaxes. Her gypsy is alluring without being sinister or tragic.

The Don José was Dimitri Onofrei, who sang with considerable power, to which sometimes he sacrificed tonal beauty and intonation. His acting was conventional. Mostyn Thomas has a good voice but as a singing actor he hardly suggests a bullfighter. Santa Biondo's Micaela won the customary ovation for her third-act aria.

Francesco Curci and Natale Cervi repeated their familiar interpretations of the smugglers. Alice Homer was the Frasquita and Charlotte Bruno the Mercedes. The Quintet went off with dash and precision. The cast was completed by Harold Kravitt as Zuniga and Stefan Kozakevich as Morales.

Presiding over the performance was the always reliable Carlo Peroni, who wisely devoted himself to securing a good pace and a firm ensemble rather than attempting any subtleties of interpretation. The orchestra, which of course for popular-priced opera must be small, followed him faithfully. The chorus, which contained many San Carlo veterans, did likewise, and the stage business followed well-established lines. The company will undoubtedly continue to hold its place in its field because of its efficiency.

— L. A. S.

"Blossom Time"

There was an atmosphere of lavender and old lace at the Shubert Theater last night as Messrs. Shubert presented their latest revival of "Blossom Time," the operetta in which the lovely music of Franz Schubert and the melodies of H. Berte have been adapted by Sigmund Romberg. It has a fragile charm, this cameo which tells how Schubert, losing little Mitzi Kranz to his friend Schober, left the "Unfinished Symphony" unfinished.

Last night's revival carried one back not only to the time of Schubert but to the days of 1920, when "Blossom Time" was first produced in this country. The charm of the slight story, the elaborate operetta style, the scenery, the jokes, the business—all were flourishing two decades ago. Perhaps that was why the odor of lavender was more reminiscent than pungent last night.

The cast acquitted itself suitably to the occasion, the gentlemen bowing with elaborate decorum, the ladies curtsying and pirouetting with quaint modesty, and the comedians cracking their wry quips with many a merry gesture. In fact, after it was all over, one was tempted to shout: "Hurrah for the Messrs. Shubert, who revive us such dandy Christmas treats!"

J. Charles Gilbert looked very much like Schubert and sang easily; Mitzi was played by Diana Gaylen, a Hollywood "ghost singer;" George Trabert, who has a pleasing voice, handled the hero in the traditional comic opera style, and other principals were Manila Powers, Douglas Leavitt and Henry Babke. The audience was warmly enthusiastic.

— J. D. B.

Germanic Museum

We may expect almost invariably to find at the Germanic Museum at Harvard College exhibitions which are stirring or provocative. There is being shown currently a display of works by two painters, the German Karl Hofer and the Austrian Hans Boehler. Each artist's work is an exhibition in itself; together they provide interesting material for comparison and contrast.

Karl Hofer is known in America for his annual appearance at the Carnegie International Exposition in Pittsburgh. He has attained note for working independently, forcefully and dramatically, often in terms of the modernist idiom. He cannot be bracketed easily with any one group, for while he releases expressionist moods upon the canvas, implies heightened feeling, pronounced atmospheric essence, he also holds his medium in restraint and achieves calm and monumentality. In other words, he is a painter who reveals the special qualifications of emotional painting on the one hand, of calculated, intellectualized painting on the other. At the Germanic we may observe how the two qualifications blend sometimes, how they diverge occasionally in his handling.

In Hofer's hand pigment becomes a forceful item, although it is not bold or vehement as it is in the hands of other German Expressionists. In fact there are moments when it imposes tranquillity. Violet is a favorite color, and he uses it more commonly, with less mitigation, than other painters. White is very dramatic for Hofer, more impressive in fact than any colors of the spectrum.

Hofer's pictures refer in a general way to experiences of life, to daily pursuits of eating and rest, friendship and affection. Sometimes he makes a more definite reference, implies somewhat the disturbance of life in Europe today. He would not be an artist of the stature these absorbing canvases imply if he did not respond in some such graphic manner to the pressure of outward circumstance.

Hans Boehler provides another kind of picture. He is primarily a colorist, a painter who translates all imagery, personal portraits, landscapes, still-life to a handsome tissue of colors. He conventionalizes most of the forms in his desire to reduce them to patches of color, but his conventionalization is free of tightness. The pictures appeal to the eye in the way that a handsome web might or a fine cloisonné. Here color is an optical delight, a feast for the eye. With Hofer, color is the agency of feeling.

D. A.

Boston Stage Notes

Continuing plays on Boston stages are "Lady Precious Stream," in its final week at the Plymouth, and "Dead End," in its third week at the Colonial.

The Federal Theater will offer a new comedy, entitled "Life's a Villain," beginning tomorrow evening at the Repertory.

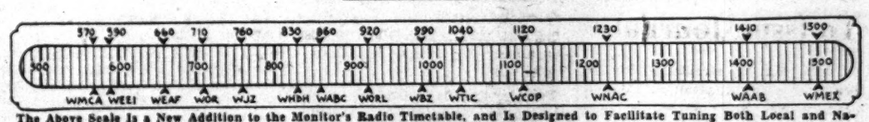
The Harvard Dramatic Club will give the first American performances of James Bridie's comedy, "Jonah and the Whale," at the Peabody Playhouse, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

The new Lehár operetta, "Frederika," will be presented at the Shubert on Christmas Night.

According to the latest information, the same evening will see the first performance anywhere of Maxwell Anderson's new play, "High Tor," at the Plymouth.

Another new piece, "Jane Eyre," is scheduled to open at the Colonial, Dec. 28.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is a New Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs.

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Tito Guizar, songs	"The Monitor Views the News"	"While the City Sleeps"	Recordings and reports
5:15 Natural science talk	"Rhythm Makers"	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 St. Louis Syncopators	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 Checker Board; music	"Sweethearts of the Air"	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00 News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	"Music Editor's Page"
6:15 "News of Youth"	Landt Trio; Welcome Lewis	Earl Lawrence Serenades	"Music Editor's Page"
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sports briefs	"Musical Roundup"; record	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Jack Holt; orchestra	Sport reports
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15 Sportcast, Ted Husing	Dramatic sketch	Voice of Experience	Hal Kemp's Orchestra
7:30 Jack Randolph's Music	Lum and Abner: sketch	Rubinoff; Jan Peerce	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	Nature Club: sketch	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	Enoch Light's Orchestra
8:00 Hammerstein's Music Hall: soloists; orchestra	"Dude Ranch": dramatic sketch; Westerners group	Leo Reisman's Orch.; soloists; quartet; trio	Postmasters Round Table; talks. N. E. postal officials
8:30 Ken Murray; "Oswald"; soloist; Russ Morgan's Orch.	Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley; dramatic sketch	Wayne King's Orchestra	Little Sam Robbins's Orch.
9:00 Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; choral group	Ben Bernie and his orchestra; Kate Smith, soloist	"Sidewalk Interviews"; Wallace Butterworth; P. Johnson	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:30 Caravan; Rupert Hughes; Boris Karloff in "Death	"Husbands and Wives"; forum	Fred Astaire; Charles Butterworth; Conrad Thibault;	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
10:00 Takes a Holiday"; soloists; Benny Goodman's Orch.	WBZA Players: sketch	Trudy Woods; Anne Jamison; Johnny Green's Orch.	hockey game
10:15 Hal Kemp's Orchestra	WBZA players: sketch	"Hollywood Gossip"	Dance orchestra
10:30 Garden talk	"Portraits of Harmony"; Ted Fiorito's Orchestra	Roy Campbell's Royalists	Mal Hallet's Orchestra
10:45 Mark Warnow's Orchestra			
11:00 R. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
11:15 Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Relay from Buenos Aires	Clyde McCoy's Orchestra	George Harris's Orchestra
11:30 George Olsen's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	Rudy Vallee's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra
11:45 George Olsen's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	Rudy Vallee's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

8:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

10:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Today's Children"; dramatic sketch.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia): Magazine; guest speakers; soloists; sketch; orchestra.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour.

After Luncheon

1:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

1:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Diesel power luncheon speakers.

2:00 WAAB, Middlebury-Harvard debate: Resolved: "That the Extension of Consumers' Co-operatives Would Contribute to the Public Welfare."

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

2:15 WNAC, Variety Show, Don McNeill, master of ceremonies.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Congress of Parents and Teachers Association; speakers.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

6:35 WABC (Columbia), Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, outlines Pan-American problems from Buenos Aires.

7:30 WNAC, Chorus recital: vocal and instrumental soloists; narrator; organ.

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Cavalcade of America"; dramatic sketch; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch from San Francisco.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fannie Brice; Victor Arden's Orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Burns and Allen, comedians; Henry King's Orchestra; soloist.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ethel Barrymore in "The Off Chance," sketch.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Professional Parade"; variety; Fred Niblo, director.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Town Hall Tonight: Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art Players; amateurs; orchestra.

9:15 WAAB, Address, "Recent Developments in Europe," Lord Marley, at British Empire Club, Providence, R. I.

9:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Come On, Let's Sing"; community sing.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Library of Congress Musicale; Stradivarius Quartet recital.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade"; Freddie Rich's Orchestra; Buddy Clark, baritone; Edith Dick, vocalist.

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Gang Busters"; crime drama.

10:00 WMEX (WNCA — Intercity), Good Will Court, A. L. Alexander, director.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Laff and Swing"; comedy; swing band.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Meredith Wilson's Orchestra; Estelle Caen, pianist; Seraphim Strelkos, bassoo.

11:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward Tomlinson, commentator, from Inter-American peace conference, Buenos Aires.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
	Shortwave	
1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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Steamship		Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi	Victoria	Dec. 30	Dec. 25, 4:00 pm	Dec. 25, 7:30 pm

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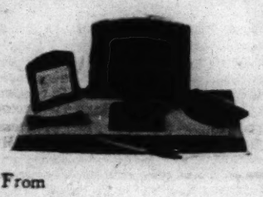

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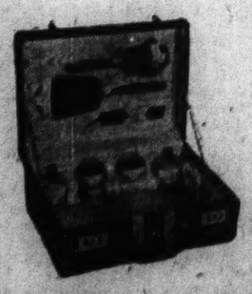

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'Smorgasbord' Only a Snack At Real Swedish Restaurant

A reporter from THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *sought out six typical foreign restaurants in Boston, as nearly native in character as possible. They turned out to be Greek, Swedish, Armenian, Russian, Chinese and Italian. They are described in a series of six articles, of which this is the second.*

"Utan mat ach dricks duger bjeltan icke" was the first thing that met our gaze as we entered an interesting doorway in the brick building at 442 Stuart street. This translated means, "Without food and drink there would be no heroes." One feels like nothing so much as a hero, after a real Swedish meal. The preamble to his repast always consists of "smorgasbord" which is arranged around a table in the center of the room in a most appetizing arrangement. This smorgasbord, or hors d'oeuvres, is arranged with anywhere from 20 to 30 different kinds on a table.

Those at this restaurant, known as the Viking, consisted of herring, olives, anchovies, crawfish, a dozen arrangements of eggs, lobster and shrimps, stews (both hot and cold), salads, croquettes and cheeses.

Chief surprise was the discovery that the three or four rounds of smorgasbord was "merely a snack" with which to start the meal and that there was still a real meal to be tackled. First on the regular dinner came "Biff á la Lindstrom" which turned out to be chopped sirloin, beets, carrots and herbs mixed together. Following this was "plattar" or Swedish pancakes with "Lingon berries"—they are something like our cranberries. Bread and butter and coffee followed this, with a type of wheat bread rolled out in a disc that looked something like a victrola record and very delicious.

The Viking presents much of interest to the visitor in Boston, who likes Swedish food and is interested in Swedish lore. "The peasant room" furnished in genuine Swedish antiques is the most interesting. Here this reporter discovered an old tankard with date 1614. There is a wooden "brides box" dated 1799. A "grandfather's clock" dated 1689 which has only one hand and is graduated in half hours. Hanging by the entrance to the peasant room, just inside the door is a framed copy of a consular appointment made by President Madison to one James Anderson of South Carolina, making him consul at the port of Gothenburg, and scrawled on the side of it is the acknowledgment of Carl Johan, King of Sweden.

Mr. Holm, the genial host and manager of the Viking, makes one feel indeed that one is actually in one of the great cities of Scandinavia. He regales his patrons with interesting anecdotes about his country and its customs, he explains the history of the antiques that make up the decoration of the "peasant room," their origin, and the fact that they have been declared authentic as to their date and actual age by the Swedish Government.

These stories of Sweden and the people are fascinating, and there are few people who know and can tell about them as Mr. Holm can. The room opposite the peasant room and across the hall is done in the modern manner, but is still thoroughly Swedish.

Shepard Receives $5000 Award For Alcott Biography

Odell Shepard, Goodwin professor of English at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., will receive Little, Brown & Co.'s centenary prize of $5000 for his manuscript, "Pedlar's Progress: The Life of Bronson Alcott," it was announced today. The work will be published in 1937, when the company celebrates the completion of 100 years of book publishing under the names of its founders.

Dr. Shepard's biography was chosen as the most interesting unpublished non-fictional work out of 587 manuscripts. He has been for many years a student of Emerson, Thoreau, Alcott and others of the nineteenth century group of writers and thinkers who lived at Concord.

The author read 50 volumes of Alcott's journals, more than 5,000,000 words in all, in preparation for writing his book. He is said to be the first person outside of the Alcott family to have had access to all the journals and is probably the only living person who has read them through.

Dr. Shepard was born in Sterling, Ill., and has received degrees from Northwestern University, University of Chicago and Harvard. After doing newspaper work, he taught English at the University of Southern California and subsequently at Harvard. Since 1917, he has been at Trinity College. Dr. Shepard has contributed a number of essays to the Home Forum page of the Monitor.

Bay State G. O. P. To Issue Journal

Unification of straggling Republican party organization in Massachusetts was claimed as the motivating power behind the establishment of the Republican State Journal announced today for the first time by the Republican State Committee.

While the monthly magazine is not officially connected with the state committee, its editor, James Dempsey, former Boston newspaper man, declared today that it is "privately financed by leaders of the state committee." The editor described the venture as "the first indication that Massachusetts Republicans intended to carry on a year-round fight to reinforce and consolidate party organization."

George D. Hall of Newton has been picked for general manager of the publication and Wendell Howie, former Boston newspaper writer, will represent the journal at the State House. Editor Dempsey was secretary for seven years to Sinclair Weeks, present chairman of the state committee. The next step of organization will be the appointment of a Washington correspondent.

Youth Meeting To Discuss Peace

Peace will be the theme of the mass meeting of Newton young people who gather in that city tonight to hear an address by Dr. John Howland Lathrop, peace director of the Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Dr. Lathrop will speak on the "Present Crisis in World Peace—What Is America Doing about It?" His audience will be composed of young people representative of all organizations and denominations in Newton, which have prepared an extensive program to make Newton citizens "peace-conscious." Later, the group hopes, the plan will be adopted by communities throughout the United States.

Tonight's meeting will be held in the West Newton Unitarian Church. Miss Jean Bachrach, president, will preside.

State PWA Plans Total $4,500,000

With a brief case full of plans for $4,500,000 worth of proposed construction jobs for Massachusetts, Andrew H. Peterson, State PWA director, left Boston today for Washington to confer with national Public Works Administration officials.

Final PWA approval only is needed for the projects, which include Boston's new $2,500,000 City Hall and the $1,100,000 Gloucester Fish Pier. The City Hall project already has been approved by the State Emergency Finance Board, and the city has appropriated its share of the money.

Other projects scheduled to be discussed at the conference included: Bristol County Agricultural School at Dighton, $150,000; two Stoneham primary schools, $160,000; Attleboro High School, $130,000; Easthampton High School, $140,000; Littleton Public School, $104,000.

Old Connecticut Mill Laid to Norsemen

Ancient structure on hill in Bethany, Conn., has all the marks of mills erected as far back as early in the Christian era.

Stone Tanning Mill at Bethany, Conn., Age of Which Is Unknown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BETHANY, Conn.—A stone mill, the age of which is unknown, sits idly on the brow of a broad hill here, a few feet from a much traveled highway. There are not many persons in the ever moving line of traffic who are aware of the ancient mill which an expert of old stone implements claims was built by Norsemen.

The mill, generally known as a "Chillean Mill," was brought by its present owner, C. Whitlock of New Haven, from the original location, an isolated, heavily wooded section of Guilford, where it was hidden for generations under a mound of dirt. It was so-called because of a central, vertical pivoted post with a horizontal shaft to which animal power was attached to carry the great grinding stone around the circular trough. This type of mill also had two stones, with two horizontal shafts running in a line with each other from opposite sides of the veritical post.

Crushing of Bark

They were equipped with several varieties or shapes of stone. But the mill pictured here has a large stone five by seven feet in diameter set upon grooved edges, with the horizontal shaft penetrating the center. It was used for crushing the bark of the oak tree to obtain tannin for tanning leather. That explains the remote forest spot where the mill was found, the convenience to large supplies of bark from near-by trees.

Mills somewhat of this type were used by the early settlers for the making of cider. They were placed under a circular roof about 30 feet in diameter with a center post for support. A watertight trough 25 feet in diameter and one and one-half feet in depth and width was built on the ground encircling the support. A huge wooden wheel, usually about five by six feet in diameter, was rolled around the trough by a horse or pair of oxen hitched to the sweep, crushing the apples into a pumice. The next day, the cheese of the apple-pumice was gathered and put into a press with rye straw for squeezing. The making of cider by our forefathers in this way was an art, and the older connoisseurs of the beverage found it superior to cider made in the mills where the apples were grated or ground.

Ancient Pattern

But a mill with the serrated edged stone, similar to the one in Bethany, is said to have been used by Samson to grind grain for the Phillistines. They were used in the East where animal power is preferred to water or where water power is not available.

There is a cider press identical with the Connecticut mill on the feudal isle of Sark off the coast of France which dates back to the year 1600. Was this fashioned after some ancient Norse mill and found more practical for the island purposes than the typical Western Europe mill, the quern, a water power grain mill where the grain was crushed by two flat stones revolving one upon the other?

Whatever the age of the old New England mill, it is delightfully picturesque and quaint, a unique monument of the industry, history and romance of the early days of the nation.

Behind the Microphone

One of the biggest arguments for peace during the coming holiday season when "Peace on earth, good will to men" is the vast theme of the world, may be brought to listeners on Dec. 24 when the Columbia Broadcasting System attempts to relay a report of Christmas observance in war-torn Spain. Provided arrangements can be made, the Spanish Christmas relay will begin at 10 p. m., eastern standard time.

This is one of the unusual items to be offered in Columbia's holiday calendar just released. The holiday pickups will begin on Dec. 19 with a "Six More Days to Christmas" feature in which CBS announcers stationed at six vantage points in the country will query passers-by on their holiday plans. This will be heard at 4 p. m. and will be followed at 5:30 p. m. by a lecture from the Hayden Planetarium on the relation of the North Star to the Christmas legend.

On Dec. 20, there will be relays from England and Czechoslovakia and stories by Capt. Bob Bartlett, arctic "sea dog," about some of the amusing and unusual Christmases he has spent at sea. On Dec. 22 and 23 there will be two musical programs of old English carols and a recital by the Palestrina Choir of Philadelphia, respectively.

On Christmas Eve the traditional program from the courtyard of the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem close on the spot where the manger of the child Jesus was laid will be relayed from Palestine. This comes at 1:45 p. m. At 2:15 follows a relay of a children's chorus from Lugano, Switz. At 5 p. m., President Roosevelt will extend his Christmas greetings to the nation as he lights the capital's Christmas tree. Later in the evening Columbia will relay chime concerts from three cities, followed by a Christmas drama and a carol recital. This feature begins at 11:15 p. m.

Nearing the year's end Columbia on Dec. 29 will present "Twelve Crowded Months," at 3:30 p. m., a dramatization of the 12 outstanding news events of 1936 as selected by the nation's newspapers. This will be followed on Dec. 31 by a "New Year's Resolutions" program, "candid microphone" interviews of the citizenry on their intentions for 1937, at 3:30 p. m. At the close of the old year Columbia will present its annual "Dancing Party."

Elsie Hitz and Nick Dawson, dramatic team who won a tremendous following in their "Dangerous Paradise" series, will be back on the air again on Jan. 4 with a new serial 15-minute program, "Follow the Moon," at 4:30 p. m., Mondays to Fridays over the NBC-WEAF network. WNAC will relay the program in Boston.

The story, laid in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada mountains and San Francisco, deals with the romantic adventures of Judith Page, a San Francisco society girl, who flees from the church to escape a distasteful marriage. She "meets up" with Clay Bannister, cowpuncher, and the plot progresses from this point.

A. D. H.

Municipal

(Continued from Page 9)

same line, Mr. Waddell predicted that no more plants in Massachusetts would be torn down, as they have been in the past few years when business was dull and taxes too high on idle factories.

Returning to the municipal debt situation, a trend back to or below the debt level of 1929 is under way. In 1929 the total net debt was $281,084,911, while the most conservative Waddell estimate for 1936 is $291,000,000 approximately.

Back to Old Level

His most optimistic estimate is $306,000,000, only $5,000,000 more than the 1929 figure. At the present rate of reduction at the end of 1937 the debt will drop below the 1929 level.

And this downward trend continued although during the depression borrowing was increased by the cities and towns to finance relief projects, to meet increased welfare costs and to continue municipal improvements. Figures show that more than $200,000,000 was borrowed during the depression, much of it on self-liquidating projects which are not included in the net debt.

Tax title loans, borrowed against property seized for non-payment of taxes, totaled $37,458,209 up to Dec. 1, 1936, and all but $15,366,467 of that amount has been repaid. In the unpaid loans is $11,697,500 borrowed in 1936.

Loans Are Self-Liquidating

These loans are self-liquidating, inasmuch as the cities and towns pay back to the State the money received in tax title sales.

Btu they show clearly how Massachusetts municipalities met the debt situation in the depression years. These loans were floated to meet current expenditures and helped to close the gap left when tax payments were slowed up during the depression.

As a result of work relief and welfare loans in 1933, 1934 and 1935, a total of $27,539,334 was added to the debt, while up to Oct. 5, 1936, an additional $12,496,245 was borrowed in this year.

'Y' Dinner to Gerry

Harold M. Gerry, secretary of the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. for 27 years, will be tendered a testimonial dinner Thursday night on his retirement after 39 years in Y. M. C. A. activity. The dinner will be held at the Continental Hotel, Cambridge, John Serino, chairman of the Cambridge Board of Public Welfare, is chairman.

IVER JOHNSON'S
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COR. CORNHILL BOSTON

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It isn't a bad idea at all for every woman to have right at the tip of her tongue or her finger the names of one or two little shops to which she can turn with confidence whenever she wants a cute but inexpensive dress, silk lingerie, a bag that looks like twice its cost, or hosiery that's way less than a dollar. And just such a shop is the Rose Ann Dress Shoppe . . . a tiny shop right off Huntington Avenue, at 331 Massachusetts Avenue. We were in there yesterday and saw, for the amazingly low price of $4.98, an attractive black crepe dress that would be just the thing for the girl whose job it is to look the neat and efficient secretary all day long and yet appear smart, feminine, and not too efficient when she puts in an appearance for the dinner date that's so close to office closing time that it leaves her no time in which to run home and "pretty-up" for the occasion. The dress is of crinkly crepe . . . and we found that it's not the kind of crinkle that stretches thither and yon for no reason at all; in fact, it stays right in place because it has been sewed down on the wrong side. The dress has long tight sleeves, a pretty lace collar of that coarse lace that looks hand-crocheted, and on either side of the center front is a row of black buttons . . . 38 in all . . . which gives it a double-breasted effect, without any of the bulk. The belt is only in the back, and pulls together and ties in a sash bow. Consequently, if you've a tiny waist, so much the better.

Brown Wool Dress With Stand-Up Collar

Then there was a simple brown wool dress that we liked immensely . . . for around $9.98 if we remember correctly. It buttons up most of the front, has a stand-up collar, and sports a plaid ascot tie, tucked in at the neck. Its only bit of color (outside of the ascot, in which red predominates) is in the thread with which the buttons are sewed on . . . which is red. Tiny slanting slit pockets have been inserted, and they remind us of the pockets they put in parkas to keep your hands warm. But we found that they were just big enough to accommodate three fingers at a time . . . so we don't recommend them for anything other than sheer style! The lingerie was attractive, but it was the pajamas that really took our eye. First because of their color, and then their price; which is $6.98. You can wear them either for luxurious lounging around, or informal entertaining. The blouse jacket is of a soft orange, or American Beauty, transparent velvet . . . and the trousers of black satin.

Smartness Marks This Dinner Gown

Driving by The Chic Shop at 259 Huntington Avenue . . . right opposite Child's Old France . . . we noticed an attractive dinner gown. Now we're old enough to know that we can't do two things at once . . . at least not when they're two such things as driving and trying to decipher a dress . . . so we stopped. The dress is cut on ultra simple lines, but therein lies most of its smartness. Long tight sleeves add to the streamline effect, as does the long, well-fitted skirt that boasts a tiny train. The dress is so cut that the material comes way up across the throat line . . . a smart fashion that calls for some kind of a necklace; and if it's old-fashioned, all the better. The gown is of flat crepe, all one color . . . holly green . . . and it would be a welcome addition to any woman's wardrobe. Especially if her holiday season promises to be pretty active. It is priced at $25.

The "Swing Nightie" Arrives at Last

Ever since Benny Goodman inaugurated "swing" music (we will now go into seclusion for a short time, for we expect there'll be some argument as to just who did originate it, but all we know is what we read in the papers), we've had "swing" this, and swing" that, fashions. And we now have with us the "swing" nightie. The bodice has plenty of shirring and a lot of lace to mold it, ribbon bows and a ribbon sash. But it is, of course, the skirt that practically makes the gown . . . because there are one hundred and one inches (and that's a lot of inches in anything!) of swing around the hem. Of heavy satin in such pretty color combinations as aquamarine with tea-rose, and peach, opaline or rose with wine. At Filene's . . . for $3.95.

Glass Figurines And Gadgets Again

Shades of the "what-not" and all the little glass figurines and gadgets that we used to dust thereon! If all these little trivia aren't in again . . . and finding no end of people who really want to make collections of them. T. D. Whitney's is one place to go for them . . . they have an array of everything from "iddy-bitsey" mice to equally tiny elephants. And you can assemble any number of collections and work out scenes on your mantelpiece (we're willing to tell about them just as long as we don't have to dust them!) with such things as penguins, pelicans, snow-birds, pigs, seals, dachshunds, hounds, Noah's Arks, and foxes . . . to say nothing of Santa Claus and his trusty steed. You buy them for anywhere from 25 cents to $4.50.

Gear Shift Top With a Monogram

If she owns a car, and you're still wondering what to give her for Christmas, we can't think of anything more personal than her very own gear shift top . . . with a sterling silver center for her monogram. At Long's . . . 40 Summer street . . . for $3.

J. T.

(A regular Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Feature.)

Bangor, Portland, South Portland And Sanford Go to Polls

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 8 (AP)—Three Maine cities and the State's largest town, Sanford, had new local officers today. Sanford elected Ernest J. Therrien to the board of selectmen, and re-elected Robert Reid and Roscoe C. Butler. The three cities which held non-partisan elections were Portland, South Portland and Bangor, all governed under council-manager charters.

Bangor voters elected John H. Eddy, Republican, over Eugene Cummings, Democrat, to take the State Representative seat vacated by resignation of Belmont A. Smith, Republican candiate for state treasurer. Louis P. Fleming, former state liquor commissioner, Frank O. Youngs and James W. Palmer defeated seven other candidates for three Bangor council seats.

South Portland adherents of City Manager Harry A. Brinkerhoff, who recently resigned after a fight with the city council, were victorious, electing Ernest E. Gowell and Ralph W. Leighton to the city council.

Mr. Leighton had no opposition, but Mr. Gowell defeated Councilor Charles Waterman, who led the present council in accepting Mr. Brinkerhoff's resignation and hiring William Plattner, North Attleboro, Mass., as city manager at a lower figure. There were two other candidates.

Portland, in one of the lightest elections since the council-manager plan was adopted 13 years ago, re-elected Councilor William J. Ward over nine opponents.

WHEN HOTEL CHEFS AGREE

● There's real professional pride among expert chefs. Each has his own cooking secrets. But on one point and one product, most highly-paid chefs agree. They all acclaim Mueller's Macaroni Products.

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DAINTY DOT VANILLA EXTRACT	2 OZ. BOT.	17c
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

A Busy Berlin Concert Season

By H. H. Stuckenschmidt

Berlin

In Germany, as elsewhere, there is an increasing tendency to regard concert and opera as obsolete. For 25 years in Germany there has been a steady decrease in the number of concerts.

Nevertheless, the demand for the abolition of the old-time concert has been exaggerated. New forms of musical activity have undoubtedly presented themselves. Radio and gramophone have their own public. Amateur orchestras, societies and choirs are on the increase. Yet the concert, though it be deprived of some sections of its old audiences, is still unaffected as an institution.

In Berlin this season has shown a marked improvement so far as numbers are concerned. Besides the radio and the performances of the three opera houses, there were 90 concerts during October. One cannot deny, however, that the supply far exceeded the demand. Many of these concerts, even when popular artists took part, were badly attended.

Famous foreign artists exercise the greatest attraction. Dusolina Giannini, for instance, all but filled the Philharmonic hall at her recital. With a program which included German and Italian songs and only two arias the enthusiasm almost reached the intensity of Southern fervor. It is amazing how deeply this Italian-American has penetrated into the language and atmosphere of Hugo Wolf's Lieder. The "Epiphanias" has rarely been sung with such perfection, even by Germans who specialize in such songs. Vocally, Giannini is one of those rare phenomena who combine natural beauty of voice with a masterly technique, dramatic vivacity with emotional intensity. Verdi's "Pace, Pace," from "La Forza del Destino," was as natural to her as the naïve force and charm of the folk songs arranged effectively by Vittorio Giannini.

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To Walter Gieseking the whole world is now "home." Yet his Berlin concerts have never been sold out. This year, indeed, his public was more conspicuous for quality than for quantity. Unfortunately, certain mannerisms of this great pianist are becoming more and more apparent. Yet, in spite of these, his Debussy remains unsurpassed, technically and musically, and his Brahms (three Intermezzi) is a revelation. In commemoration of Liszt's anniversary he gave a particularly convincing performance of "Jeux d'Eau de la Villa d'Este"—a piece which anticipated pianistic impressionism.

Hans Erich Riebensahm is one of the most talented and musically mature of Berlin's younger pianists. His Beethoven recital showed him fully competent to attack the large-scaled sonata in A major (op. 101). Hearty applause greeted his achievement.

After an interval of several years Albert Spalding, the American violinist, once more appeared in Berlin, this time under the auspices of the Carl Schurz Association. Though not in his best form—due perhaps to a lack of understanding with his accompanist—he delighted his audience with the dignity of his conceptions. Schubert's C major Fantasie was the high water mark of the evening.

Though Georg Kulenkampff has a Berlin following, his first recital was poorly attended. Owing to the scarcity of outstanding native violinists Kulenkampff virtually reigns supreme in Germany. He disdains compromise in his programs, which always reveal a high artistic standard. His playing of Max Reger's Chaconne—a rarely heard and fantastically difficult piece—showed his mastery. After a group of works by Debussy, Ravel, Chausson and Ibert, he gave us the first performance of Paul Hindemith's new Sonata in E. This piece, composed in 1935, is not one of Hindemith's major works. Its two short movements, though technically of no great difficulty and of only moderate harmonic interest, are certainly characteristic of his style and betray the influence of romanticism. The success of the piece was such that the second movement had to be repeated. Unfortunately, this success also called forth a new regulation from the Reichsmusikkammer regarding Hindemith's music, in consequence of which Gieseking was obliged to cancel the first performance of a new piano sonata.

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The first two Philharmonic concerts were conducted by Carl Schuricht. His masterly interpretation of Richard Strauss's "Heldenleben" overcame one's scruples about the score. In Anton Bruckner's Ninth Symphony his constructive sense was brilliantly in evidence. He gave it in the original version, with all the typical harshnesses of Bruckner's orchestration and without any of Ferdinand Löwes's moderating and often weakening revisions. The Scherzo was a supreme achievement.

At the head of his program Schuricht placed two works by the younger German generation. The first, a Theme with Variations and Finale by Edmund von Borck, is a brilliant piece of daring sonorities and with an extremely polyphonous finale. Hindemith's influence is unmistakable. Wolfgang Fortner's Sinfonia Concertante is technically weaker but shows great purity of style. This young composer derives his inspiration from Evangelical church music, and, without being a classicist, he is greatly influenced by the archaic. The Finale is the best movement of the symphony; it is a sprightly Allegro in which an assortment of folk tunes are elaborated with daring combinations of remote tonalities. Schuricht's soloists were two pianists: Alfred Cortot, who played Beethoven's C major Concerto with much skill and a feeling for the romantic, and Lubka Kolessa, a graceful and capricious artist, too lavish with her rubatos to suit Weber's Concerto in F minor.

At the first of his series of concerts with the Philharmonic orchestra, Eugen Jochum achieved a signal success. He, too, conducted Bruckner, for whom he has a profound sympathy. This time it was the less frequently heard Seventh Symphony. Kulenkampff, the indispensable, was once more soloist. In Mozart's A major Concerto the want of cohesion between violinist and conductor was disturbing, though the deficiency was made good in an extremely fine performance of Rudi Stephan's Music for Violin and Orchestra.

In Bruckner's F minor Mass the Bruno Kittel choir gave proof of their magnificent voices and the care with which the rehearsals had been carried out. The soloists—Helene Fahrni, Gertrude Pitzinger, Heinz Marten and Fred Drissen—were well cast for their rather thankless tasks.

Colonel de Basil's Russian Ballet season was hailed as an event of major importance. The 20 performances were sold out, and Leonide Massine with his collaborators were received with acclamation. Stravinsky's "Pétroushka" and "Firebird," which had not been heard here for some time, met with a particularly enthusiastic reception.

Renewing a Painter's Glory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Art scholars have been busy looking up Georges de la Tour, a neglected French seventeenth-century painter. Born in Lorraine in 1593, he worked in Lunéville most of his life. He was much admired, the records show, by Louis XIII, who had a room set aside for one of his canvases. The city of Lunéville, seeking favor with the French Governor of Lorraine, made him gifts of works by de la Tour, whom he also evidently admired, on four occasions.

What became of his paintings, no one for a long time knew. Now it appears they had been confused with the works of other artists. In 1915 Dr. Herman Voss, an art historian, injected considerable order into the record by identifying as de la Tours several pictures then hanging in French provincial museums.

It was not until 1934, however, at the Orangerie Museum in Paris, that his works were first shown together, and the artist began to receive the recognition to which he seems entitled. The Louvre now owns two of his paintings; another has belonged since 1793 to the Museum of Rennes; a fourth which was acquired at the Stilwell sale in New York, in 1927, as a work of the Dutch school, belongs now to the Kaiser Friedrich Museum in Berlin. Thus far 15 de la Tours have been located, and it remains for further research to determine just how prolific a painter he was.

The first exhibition of this artist in America is now being held at the Knoedler Galleries, composed of eight works. With them, on display, are some 15 paintings by the three brothers Le Nain—Antoine, Louis and Mathieu—French contemporaries of de la Tour.

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Of the de la Tours shown several are religious subjects, which he seems to have favored. Another, in more worldly vein, is "The Sharper," a scene of card players, while others are a head of a woman and a figure of a boy. The major characteristics of the artist are summed up in the devotional pictures.

A realist, with a broad and simple style, de la Tour based his art on a system of artificial illumination, painting night scenes mostly in candle-light. Differing from his French contemporaries, he suggests the dramatic luminosity of the Italian Caravaggio, and shows stylistic connnections with both Dutch and Spanish painters of the period—such as Honthorst and Ribera. Like the Le Nains he chose his models from contemporary types. His religious paintings, for instance, instead of traditional characters, are peopled with the simple bourgeois folk of his native land, dressed in costumes of the period. The figures are drawn with serenity and dignity, the compositions handled with ease and naturalness. And throughout his pictures color plays smoothly in flat, simple harmonies, sharpened and intensified by artificial light, and fading into deep shadows in the backgrounds.

The full strength of de la Tour appears in the display in his "Adoration of the Shepherds," which the Louvre has lent to the exhibition, a picture of peasants bending reverently above the sleeping Child in swaddling clothes. The play of light is sharp, spectacular in effect; but the characterization of the peasants is deeply human and tender. Similarly, luminous serenity and beauty pervade the large "Nativity," from the Museum of Rennes, one of two versions of this subject on display, which is described as the masterpiece of the night scenes of de la Tour. Strength of illumination reduces the picture almost to a two-tone harmony of red and black, with a simplicity which in itself is remarkable. Berlin's "Saint Sebastian" is more adroit, and, in its drama, the most spectacular of the de la Tours on exhibition. If it seems somewhat less profound than the "Nativity" or the "Adoration," this is doubtless due to the fact that, as the catalogue states, the picture is perhaps an early work.

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The brothers Le Nain devoted themselves to paintings of peasant life. Before 1630 the three worked together in the same studio, in Laon, then transferred their activities to Paris, continuing their close affiliation, and signing their pictures simply "Le Nain." The result was that until recent years no effort had been made to distinguish their works, one from another. At the Knoedler Galleries the lines of demarcation appear clearly drawn, and one may observe the art of each artist in its separate category.

Antoine Le Nain (1588-1648), the eldest of the three, is represented by two small groups, "The Village Piper" and "Young Card Players," which range themselves closely alongside the Dutch painting of the period.

There are five compositions by Mathieu Le Nain (1607-77), his youngest brother, whose "The Dice Throwers" has been lent by the Rijksmuseum at Amsterdam. Of the two he is the more gracious, with a certain elegance in his realism. He also worked on a broader scale than either of his brothers, painting with a firmer, more measured and decorative touch. Two of his panels, on "The Feast of the Wine," from the Paul Rosenberg collection, are large decorations in his full-formed style.

Louis Le Nain, (1593-1648), the second of the brothers, may be seen with eight representative works. Similarly devoted to peasant scenes, he shows good composition, arranging his figures with formality against their native rural backgrounds. He is also, of the three, the closest to de la Tour in his use of chiaroscuro painting. Two interiors represent him in a broad, luminous style, the "Peasants Meal," from the Louvre, and the "Return from the Christening," while "A Blacksmith and His Forge," also lent by the Louvre, shows one of his best known paintings.

J. C. B.

Photograph by Richard Tucker

Paul Haakon, Dancing in "The Show Is On," New Shubert Musical Now at the National Theater in Washington, D. C., and Scheduled to Open at the Winter Garden, New York, Christmas Week

Backward Glances

By Harold Hobson

London

After a successful run in London, "The Great Ziegfeld" is shortly to be seen in the British provinces. This film exploits a device that rarely fails on the screen, in the theater or in literature. This is the device of recollection. It has been tried so often, and it so invariably succeeds, as, for example, in the play, "Hervey House," seen some time ago at His Majesty's Theater, that it merits further consideration.

In an early sequence in the film, Ziegfeld, as a very young man, goes to Europe. On the boat he encounters a rival showman, one Billings, who is to play a large part in his subsequent life, as a not unfriendly, indeed, a frequently generous, competitor. The two men, each suspecting the other of having his eye on some European star, look at each other quizzically, as they stand by the boat rail while the great ship churns up the Atlantic. "Have you got anyone in mind?" asked Ziegfeld, with elaborate casualness. "No," says Billings, in a doubtful, non-committal tone; "have you?" "No," replies Ziegfeld. They both laugh. They are not going to give anything away.

The years go by. Ziegfeld triumphs; he puts on the most spectacular and successful musical productions ever seen in America. He brings over many international stars. He marries one of them, Anna Held. He discovers and trains stars of his own. Sometimes he fails, but on the whole the curve of his career is upward. He is divorced, and marries Billie Burke. Still his prosperity grows. Then, as he gets older, his pieces lose their drive and grip. But he makes a final and tremendous effort. At one time he has four smash hits — "The Three Musketeers," "Show Boat," "Whoopee" and "Rio Rita"—on Broadway simultaneously.

Then comes the stock market crash of 1929, and Ziegfeld is ruined. A broken man, he sits in his big chair watching through the window the fading lights of the Ziegfeld Theater. Billings, equally badly hit, but bearing everything with a sort of coarse vitality, comes to cheer him up. He proposes that Ziegfeld should go with him to Europe again to seek out new talent. Ziegfeld looks up with something of his old quickness. "Have you got anyone in mind?" he asks. "No," says Billings, judicially, as though he could say a great deal if he wanted to. "Have you?" "No," replies Ziegfeld, and they both laugh. "Those were great days," he adds, after a pause.

This little scene is remarkably touching and effective. So was the episode in "Hervey House," where the old Duke and Duchess of Shires recalled, toward the end of the play, incidents which we had seen them enact as young people at the beginning.

Why are these passages, and others like them, so moving? Why should an author have merely to bring up a picture from the past to gain effects of such poignancy?

Everything depends on relationship. A palace is large only because we instinctively compare it with a house, and those mountains appear highest which rise out of a plain. "The present," says Landor, "like a note in music, is nothing but as it appertains to what is past and what is to come." Most incidents in a play or film help on a story. They are forward-looking. We can see the general direction in which they are heading, but not their precise significance. That can be recognized only at the end of the tale. Thus the exact relationship between the current incident and what is to come after can never be fully recognized, that is, if the incident is one of those which, as is the function of most incidents, develop the plot. The full relationship desired by Landor is not entirely apparent.

But when the incident is a backward-looking one, when its importance is not that it helps the story on, but that it throws a new significance on parts of the story that have already been told, every aspect of its relationship to every part of the play can be instantly seen. Landor's dictum is completely satisfied.

Another Play by Teresa Deevy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

From each successive play of Teresa Deevy—whose "Katie Roche" has been published by Gollancz as one of the best plays of last season—I get more and more the Russian feeling. It would now seem that, with "The Wild Goose," which had its première recently at the Abbey Theater, she has definitely achieved her purpose of adapting the Russian method to Irish drama. The process began some six years ago with her first play, "The Reapers." Then, however, the influence of Tchekov was plainly discernible. Since then she has developed her style along more general lines until it has now become broadly rather than particularly reminiscent of the Russian school.

For her latest play, Miss Deevy goes back to the Penal Days of the seventeenth century when the peasantry had a hard struggle to survive and when priests were obliged to carry out their duties secretly. English soldiers are everywhere and the peasants, living miserably, learn to simulate contentment, the while realizing that emigration is the only hope for the young men. Sarsfield's "Wild Geese" are making a name for themselves in France and Irish youth is flocking to join them.

Out of this state of affairs two figures emerge, a young man and a girl. The one is full of ideas and energy, but can never come to a final decision. The other—a wild thing—knows her mind and is determined to get what she wants, which happens to be the wavering youth. Martin Shea argues with the priest and shocks his family, but, a few minutes later, he protects the priest from the soldiers and is flogged for his pains. Father Ryan is captured and shot, and Martin determines to become a priest. He returns after a year and is captured by Eileen, who discovers that Martin is still vague of purpose.

The play is really a study in characterization and every character in it is clear-cut. Every scene is a picture full of life and color, and there is an atmosphere of tenseness in which situation after situation develops and arises naturally and inevitably as the result of clash of wills and temperament. It is a struggle of human beings against overwhelming odds in which the material is at war with the spiritual and instinct grapples with despair and hopelessness.

I have never seen a play better cast or acted. With one exception, all the well-known Abbey players were absent. The exception was Ria Mooney. She, as Eileen Connolly, and Fred Johnson, as Martin Shea, are the summit of a well-built pyramid of which Christine Hayden, Ann Clery, Eric Gorman and Frank Carney are the strong supports. Frank Carney is a product of the Abbey School of Acting and his playing of Father Ryan stamped him as an actor of great promise.

There is something about this play and its manner of presentation that is above the usual high Abbey level. It is different and it makes one forget that one is in a theater. The period means nothing nor does the Anglo-Irish idiom pin it down to nationality. It is universally human and it contains the humanities of the ages.

J. J. HAYES

The Minneapolis Orchestra

By James Davies

Minneapolis, Minn.

This season the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra is experiencing whatever felicities there may be in the presence of a series of guest conductors. Eugene Ormandy's departure for Philadelphia has been responsible for this experiment. The Philadelphia conductor opened the season and in turn we are to have Bodanzky, Leon Barain, Jerzy Bojanowski, Dimitri Mitropoulous, Guy Fraser Harrison and José Iturbi.

Mr. Ormandy, during the three weeks of his stay here, conducted a variety of concerts, and at no time did he appear fully at ease except perhaps for his final appearance and at the first popular concert. There is no accounting for this, since no conductor has greater self-confidence than this young Hungarian. Perhaps it was the responsibilities of his present high position; it may have been regret for leaving us; but no matter what the cause, he was not at his best at any moment, and the audiences did not betray the same warm appreciation of his efforts.

His programs, it was clear, had purpose in them, and that purpose the introduction of novelties, no matter if the program balance was upset by their insertion. And so we found Berlioz's rather insignificant Overture to "Benvenuto Cellini" side by side with the Sibelius First Symphony, and a "Holiday in Seville" by Albeniz-Arbos jostling the Strauss "Tod und Verklärung." Dross and pure gold. But the Albeniz number had not been heard here previously, nor had the overture; therefore they were used without discrimination.

The next program was distinctive for some very fine singing by Florence Austral and the introduction of two Bach arrangements by Cailliet: the Prelude and Fugue in F minor and the Chorale, "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring." There may be some persons who are able to rearrange Bach while retaining the essence of his music, but Mr. Cailliet did not prove to be one of them. It was gaudy orchestration of the most approved and up-to-date style, but utterly lacking in the noble dignity and simple faith that are inherent attributes of the original. Brahms's Second Symphony departed from the straight and narrow path of legitimate interpretation in some respects, nor did it represent Mr. Ormandy in his best mood so far as leadership is concerned.

There was much more satisfaction to be derived from Mr. Ormandy's final program, which included Sir Hamilton Harty's arrangement of Handel's suite from the "Music of the Royal Fireworks." Harty has done an efficient piece of work on a composition that proceeds on its way with more or less stolidity. Schumann's Second Symphony and the Stravinsky "The Fire-Bird" found the conductor more nearly at his best, for he brought out of each its salient qualities. Kodály's "Dances From Galanta" was the novelty and, although considerably overshadowed in a musical sense by the compositions mentioned, it is music of sound and pleasing structure and content.

When Bodanzky took charge of the orchestra, what a difference in program building! Wagner and Brahms were the only names on the program, the latter represented by his Fourth Symphony, the former by "Siegfried's Rhine Journey," the Prelude to "Meistersinger" and some arias sung by Charles Kullmann. The performance of the symphony represented the finest appreciation of the Brahmsian moods we have enjoyed for a long time. There was no attempt at showmanship; instead we had a leader whose interpretation was dignified without being pedantic, vigorous without exaggeration, spirited yet maintaining a lofty tone of eloquence and frequently of great beauty.

The St. Louis Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

Now that the fifty-seventh season of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra is well under way, one notes that, beginning with the opening set of concerts (Oct. 29-30), Vladimir Golschmann and his men have achieved an agreeable crescendo in orchestral values.

First programs, one observes, are constituted, for the most part, of old and familiar friends. In the present instance, there were at least two welcome friends: Prelude to "Lohengrin" and the "Eroica" Symphony of Beethoven. The symphonic poem, "Fontane di Roma," by Respighi, was included as a tribute to the memory of the composer. One might hardly achieve a close friendship for this work, notwithstanding the admiration one must give it. As to the fourth item of this program, a friendly advance was made by Albert Roussel with a work new to St. Louis; Sinfonietta for String Orchestra, Op. 4.

The second pair of concerts (Nov. 6-7), allowed us a handclasp with Brahms and a bow to César Franck, whose urbanity is impeccable. The Franck Symphony is a work which breaks forth now and then in glows of sublimity; but might not one become a little tired of a companionship so introspective if one cultivated it too much. The Violin Concerto of Brahms is an entirely different matter—romantic in spirit but not unduly introspective. Rarely a season that this old friend does not return to us; but rarely has it seemed so subtly magnificent as in the Heifetz evocation; for one must allow greatness to the art of Jascha Heifetz, soloist of the occasion.

Modern composers often submit their findings in a constitution of strict counterpoint and fugue. Whether the model is Bach or Couperin "le Grand," these pieces are effectively of the ancien régime—costume pieces, although the costumes, conceived in the modern orchestral tailor shop, are likely to lack something in historical accuracy. With his Concerto Grosso for string orchestra and piano, Albert Stoessel has submitted an example of this style of writing. The four movements are Allegro moderato, Saraband; Pavan, and Introduction and Gigue. Mr. Stoessel's thought, however, is modern, although one is always aware of his models.

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Musical Events in New York

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

At the most recent concerts of the Philharmonic - Symphony Society John Barbirolli has continued, in the opinion of one listener, to appear to better advantage as conductor of the older works than of the newer, except when he is accompanying a soloist. Thus, his accompaniments for Robert Casadésus on the afternoon of Nov. 29 and for Jascha Heifetz on the evening of Dec. 3 were in the main admirably adjusted, and in Mr. Heifetz's case the work treated was the Sibelius Violin Concerto, which is recent enough in years and in some elements of its workmanship to be classified as modern.

This concerto, by the way, pleases some of us more and more the oftener we hear it, and certainly Mr. Heifetz set forth the solo part, the other night, with singular eloquence. He was not only the surpassing master of the mechanics of his instrument, but a player of concentration, of intensity, of energy, of a really splendid impetuosity. To most of his hearers this was an unknown Heifetz, but not one they were sorry to become acquainted with.

Mr. Casadésus was heard again, as he had been the previous week, in Weber's Concertstück and the Symphonic Variations of César Franck. Though the magnificent technique and fine control of the French pianist were in evidence in both works, one felt again that he had not immersed himself fully in the romanticism of Weber. To do so is given to few artists today. On the other hand, his sympathy with the Symphonic Variations was complete.

The earlier program had as purely orchestral numbers a Symphony in B flat (K. 319) that Mozart wrote when he was 23 and Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony. The Mozart work had not been played here before by the Philharmonic (if at all). The neglect is incomprehensible, except that there are so many Mozart symphonies! Now that this one has been rescued from oblivion it ought to be heard often. Mr. Barbirolli conducted it con amore. But he has still to prove that he is a Tchaikovsky conductor. However, if he be not, he can take heart of grace from the fact that Gustav Mahler was not either, nor has Arturo Toscanini honored Tchaikovsky with his attention at all until within the last few years.

To supply a setting for Sibelius and Heifetz Mr. Barbirolli selected as preface an orchestral transcription by the Hungarian composer, Leo Weiner of Liszt's "Weinen, Klagen" variations on a motif from Bach, and in supplement Schubert's Second Symphony and Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" Overture. The Weiner paraphrase had not been performed here before and there seems to be little reason why it should be performed again, unless a better execution should reveal it in a more favorable light.

Carnegie Hall has not sheltered a men's orchestra only during these last days. On the evening of Dec. 1 the Women's Symphony Orchestra gave there the first concert in a series of three. Antonia Brico was again the conductor and the soloist was the 12-year-old pianist, Laura Dubman. Incidentally, while women are entering in greater number such orchestras as the Philadelphia, Miss Brico has invited a few men to participate in the concerts of her organization. Two of them were visible in the viola section, one played a trombone, another a double bass.

The feature of the concert was the performance of Beethoven's early Concerto in B flat. The little pianist, most serious in her attitude toward her art, gave fresh proof of her musical gifts and of her sound technical schooling. Miss Brico obtained for the little girl praiseworthy orchestral collaboration. The other numbers listed were Beethoven's "Coriolanus" Overture, a Suite for orchestra, by Irwin Heilner, and Goldmark's "Rustic Wedding" Symphony. These Miss Brico directed with care and authority.

Cleveland Museum Acquisitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland, Ohio

A rare example of Austrian painting of the late fourteenth century, "Dying Virgin Surrounded by Saints," by the master of the Heiligenkreuz, has been acquired by the Cleveland Museum of Art. It was presented as a memorial by friends of John L. Severance in appreciation of his services of 22 years as trustee and 10 years as president of the museum.

The dominant figures are those of the Virgin, who reclines upon a couch, partly covered by a robe of gorgeous brocade, and of St. Peter, wearing a papal tiara and reading from an illuminated book. The other apostles, whose faces reveal a definite attempt toward characterization, are grouped on either side, two being seated in the foreground, reading from books. The face of the Virgin is charming and peaceful, surprisingly rounded in form in comparison with the attenuated limbs and strangely tapering fingers. In a lunette at the top may be seen the Virgin bearing the Child in her arms, and faintly suggested against the gold background are sketched figures of the heavenly hosts playing upon musical instruments. The design of this painting is superb and the details intricate and rich.

The painter of this picture derived his title from a group of paintings executed by him in the Convent of Heiligenkreuz, near Vienna. His works reflect the Gothic spirit, introduced from France into Austria through the imperial court at Prague, which, during the last half of the fourteenth century, was the cultural center of Middle Europe.

This painting, in tempera on a panel of wood, was a feature of the Museum's Twentieth Anniversary Exhibition, and is now included in the current showing of Five Centuries of German Art—one of the earliest paintings in the collection.

The museum has also acquired, through the D. E. and L. E. Holden Funds, an Austrian painting of the middle fifteenth century, "Adoration of the Magi," by an artist who has been called Master Pfenning, of the Salzburg School. The Madonna, who here wears no wimple, holds the Child upon her knee. Two kings, in sumptuous oriental attire, present their gifts, while the third, in a robe of white, kneels in adoration. Simple architectural details, upon which are perched three birds, complete the picture.

This painting was formerly in the Proehl collection in Amsterdam and was shown in 1936 in an exhibition of Austrian primitives in Vienna, where it was attributed to Conrad Laib. Certain characteristics, such as the costumes of the kings, the brilliant greens, vermilions and strong yellows, as well as the richness of gold decoration, suggest a strong Italianate influence.

Topical Themes and Drama

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Curious resemblances and contrasts may be noted between Britain's most recent play and latest film. The play, at the St. Martin's, is "Till the Cows Come Home," by Mr. Geoffrey Kerr. The film, a United Artists production, is an adaptation of E. Phillips Oppenheim's story, "The Amazing Quest of Mr. Ernest Bliss," which, a dozen years or more ago, Mr. Henry Edwards made into a silent picture.

Both these entertainments do what, in these days, it is surprising to find any English drama or film attempting. They are ultimately based upon urgent problems of politics and economics. "Till the Cows Come Home" is a satire on war mongers, and "Ernest Bliss" is a commentary on the difficulty of getting a job.

Their stories are not very complicated. In Mr. Kerr's play, Robert Marrison, a Cabinet Minister (Mr. Leslie Banks), goes into the country to spend a holiday with his father. He is a fire-eating devotee of peace, and when a friendly neighbor's cows are impounded by a rival farmer he hits on the idea of arming the villagers and making an intimidating demonstration. He reverses Machiavelli, and brings into private life the methods and policies of a dictator.

The film is the straightforward story of a young millionaire (Mr. Cary Grant), who has so much money that he is bored and miserable. He is informed that his outlook on life would be more cheerful if he settled down to earn his own living. The eminent physician whom he consults is so uncomplimentary that he swears he will perform this feat for 12 months, or give £50,000 to charity.

The play is superior in the matter of wit. Dialogue is not the strong point of "Ernest Bliss," whilst Mr. Kerr's characters often say things that have a razor edge. The portrait of Sir Arnold Fhring (Mr. Marcus Barron), the pompous and professional physician, is delicious.

In acting, too, the play has the advantage. Mr. Grant and Miss Mary Brian, the stars of "Ernest Bliss," give good performances, but they are Americans, and cannot be accepted as typical representatives of the English upper and lower middle classes quite as unreservedly as Mr. Banks, Miss Adrienne Allen and Mr. C. V. France can be taken in their respective roles in "Till the Cows Come Home."

Both entertainments contain mistakes. The yokels of the play are the usual stage caricatures, but they are mildly amusing. The errors of the film are more serious. There runs throughout "Ernest Bliss" an absurd sentimentality. It recurs whenever Bliss throws up his job, and showers down anonymous and incredible blessings on the heads of whoever has been kind to him.

Yet, from the artistic point of view, "Ernest Bliss" is the better of the two pieces.

The reason is that the film is interested mainly in telling a story and delineating character. It takes unemployment as a background, but is concerned with economic problems, not for their own sake, but only in so far as they affect Bliss. "Till the Cows Come Home," on the other hand, is not really interested at all in Robert Marrison's personal affairs and character. It wants merely to release a number of disturbing ideas on the international situation, and in consequence, for all its wit, cleverness and good acting, there are frequent moments when the audience wonders whether it is really getting anywhere. "The Amazing Quest of Mr. Ernest Bliss," in contrast, sticks to its story, and moves rapidly, amusingly and well.

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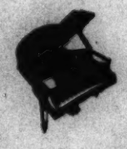

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Schools—Colleges
Home Study

An International City of Student Youth in Paris

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents — Teachers
Students

Students From Afar

From More Than 18 Nations, They Are Studying Together

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Looking into the faces of the hundreds of students as they assemble in the low-vaulted, sun-drenched restaurant of the International House of the Cité Universitaire in Paris, one can't help wondering how a composite photograph would turn out. Would it give us the face of World Youth?

In the mixed crowd before us, we know that there are Americans, Belgians, Danes, Japanese, Swiss, Spaniards and Swedes; English, Argentinians, Canadians, French; subjects of the Prince of Monaco, Armenians, Dutch, East Indians, Greeks, Cubans and Indo-Chinese. What other nations are also represented we can only guess. But of these 18 we are certain, because International House has been given by Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr. to link up the activities of residents of national club houses specially built for students from these lands.

These national homes, beautifully spaced in their own gardens and sport grounds on a 100-acre campus, together with the administration buildings, a chapel and the International House, form a unit on the outskirts of Paris called the Cité Universitaire. It provides one of the oldest of university traditions with modern dress.

Members of International Club

All residents of this international "City of Youth" are *ipso facto* members of the International Club. The building in which this club is housed is one of the most beautiful on the campus, if not in all Paris. Though dedicated to the youth of all nations, it is conceived in the purest French architectural tradition. Its design is formal without being austere.

Here students find club rooms, two restaurants, a café, music-rooms, billiard-rooms, a bowling alley, a gymnasium, tennis-courts, showers, a swimming-bath, a barber-shop, a ballroom, dark rooms for developing films, and a tranquil reading-room with a library of 50,000 volumes in the adjoining alcoves. For the upkeep of these services each pays a membership fee of 15 francs a month, which works out at about 2½ cents a day.

Rooms in the National Residential Clubs range in price from 200 to 400 francs a month, about $10 to $20. This includes light, heat, hot water, baths and, in some cases, breakfast. Meals at the International cafeteria cost from 20 to 50 cents each. (My lunch was 20c.) Seventy-five cents a day does amply for meals.

Although the cafeteria was opened last term, it continues to be a nine-days' wonder to all who frequent it. European, African and Asiatic students marvel at its efficiency, the English and Americans marvel at its good food.

Spotting Some Familiar Dish

Watching the students as they pass along with their trays, selecting their menus, one sees face after face break into a smile as some familiar dish is spotted. I, as an American, rejoiced over ice-water. I saw a Bulgarian boy looking equally pleased over his huge dish of beans and a slice of succulent melon. The Chinese girl next me took a big bowl of rice, and the Turk just in front fairly beamed over his pot of Yogourt. The portions were generous.

On finishing his meal, each student consigns his own tray to a moving belt that lowers it instantly to the ultra-modern dishwashing regions below. Passing by the cashier's desk, he then makes his way to the club's own café for that half-hour's relaxation among his comrades so dear to the heart of the Parisian. The dining-rooms, thus, can operate at their maximum capacity, serving over 2500 students a meal in an atmosphere of civilised leisure.

The Cité And Its Past

Thirteen years ago this section of Paris presented a desolate scene—a veritable no-man's-land of forlorn shacks and rubbish dumps. At the same time, less than two miles away (a seven-minute ride in the new Underground) clustering around the Sorbonne, thousands of students were housed almost as miserably as they had been 800 years ago when they flocked in their thousands from all over Europe to sit under the great Peter Abelard.

As late as 1920, the only rooms available for students of modest means were usually damp, dark, ill-furnished and innocent of any heat. Hot water was rare, a bathroom unknown. The occupants of such quarters naturally sought light, warmth and companionship at the sidewalk cafés. Their work suffered accordingly.

The student housing problem in Paris has been recognized as acute ever since 1180, when an Englishman founded the first student hostel. By the beginning of the following century, the students had divided themselves into national groups with their own hostels, on much the same lines that they are divided today in the Cité Universitaire. But the simple hostels of the Middle Ages had little in common with the comfortable residential clubs of today, and the concept of national boundaries has altered nearly as much.

In the fourteenth century, for example, the English national group included not only students from those parts of France held by the Kings of England, but also students from Germany. Normans, Bretons and Picards constituted separate nations, as did the Walloons. The French groups, therefore, excluded all these, but included the Spanish, Italians and Greeks!

The national "homes" of the Cité Universitaire often house a population as mixed as any to be found in a fourteenth century hostel, for each allots rooms not required by its own nationals to applicants from other lands, and some even deliberately reserve rooms for students of other nationalities in order to broaden the contacts of their residents.

Reserved For Women Students

The Cité Universitaire admits women, but only in limited numbers; each national foundation follows its own custom in this matter.

The French Foundation, comprising 340 rooms, reserves one pavilion of 60 rooms for girls. The Danish Foundation, slightly more gallant, gives 10 of its 42 rooms to women. The Netherlands provide for 20 girls out of a total of 100. The United States gives them nearly half of its 260 rooms, while the British are positively chivalrous in allowing them 60 per cent of the accommodation available. The other houses do not admit women at all.

Except for this limitation, the privilege of the Cité are available to a wide group—to students enrolled in any recognized institution of higher learning as well as those in the university proper. During the long holiday, from July to October, students and professors visiting Paris may reside in the Cité and use its facilities.

Photo Harlingue; Photo Louis Frères, Paris

Upper Row, Left—International House, of the "Cité Universitaire," Paris, a Club Headquarters for Students From Foreign Countries Studying at the Sorbonne and Other Accredited Educational Institutions in Paris. Right—In This Low-Vaulted, Sun-Drenched Cafeteria of the International Club 2500 Students Can Be Fed at Each Meal, and Many Can Find Favorite National Dishes of Their Homelands on the Menu. Lower—Entrance Hall of International House. The Building, as Can Be Seen, Is in the Purest French Architectural Tradition and Is Formal Without Being Austere.

The Cité is no policeman. It does not try to regulate the lives of its members. It merely provides conditions conducive to work and asks its residents to regulate their conduct by the idea of the common good. It requires that the lazy student be kept from preventing others from working; it reminds the careless that those who come after them have an equal right to enjoy these buildings, these grounds.

The Cité appeals to its members to enter whole-heartedly into its task of improving international understanding. To this end it asks them (in its Renseignments Généraux) "not to isolate themselves completely in their individual studies but to maintain a receptive mood toward all that their fellows have to offer that is unusual or new, be it ideas, customs or habits of thought; that they try to comprehend other points of view, thereby overcoming their own personal and national limitations, enlarging their contact with the world and enriching their personalities."

Equipped With Two Attitudes

To this common task the Cité begs its members to come equipped with two attitudes—"a sympathetic curiosity about other countries and their inhabitants, and a lot of goodwill."

If such a venture can succeed anywhere, it should succeed in Paris, for this university has had an international outlook for 800 years. Paris was not the first University in Europe, but it was the largest. The inspiration it offered throughout the middle ages was like a beacon-light from which others took flame. From the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries, as enthusiasm for learning swept Europe, it served as a model.

Paris served as an example in the past. It is to be hoped that she may continue so to serve in the future; for, not only is the Cité Universitaire a useful contribution toward the solution of the student housing problem, but the Cité's method of co-ordinating the different customs, tastes, gifts and abilities of people from many lands into a civilized and harmonious whole is worthy of study by all who would like to see a similar principle worked out on a world-wide scale.

CHARLOTTE KETT

'World Full of Friendly People'

Our Youth Round Table

Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"It has been impressed upon me time and again how the world is full of friendly people," says our first speaker, a man from England. On this page today is an article about the "International City of Youth" in Paris—a group of student houses and an International House where students of many lands are living in friendship and co-operation. One of the strange contradictions in the world today seems to be the wide difference between the hedging suspiciousness of nations toward one another and the genuine, open-hearted friendliness of its people toward one another. Which of these two attitudes will win? Youth should be able to bring about the answer, for the results of the choice come upon youth.—Chairman.

* * *

Wisbech, Eng.

Dear Chairman:

May I add my voice from England to say "Thank you" for the Round Table? It must be nearly eight years since I had my first Mail Bag correspondent. He was an American. I didn't know much about Americans in those days, except perhaps that they played baseball and spoke English with a funny accent and were very fond of "telling the world"; but soon I was to learn. I wrote formally at first, because after all that is an English peculiarity; but sure enough a real bond of friendship grew up between us. This year we met, as the boat drew into Boston I peered at the crowd at the quay side and recognized my friend and he me at once. It was good to meet after that prelude of Mail Bag correspondence. It has been impressed upon me time and time again how the world is full of friendly people and it does not really matter what flag we salute, whether it be the Star Spangled Banner, the Union Jack or anything else, we have all got kindred feeling and are fellow men.

Mine is only one small case. The Mail Bag and the Round Table must have helped thousands in a similar way, and that is why I say "Thank you for running it."

(Mr.) J. C. F.

* * *

Asks About Appalachian Trail

England

Dear Chairman and Round Tablers:

I have only recently been introduced to the Tuesday Monitor, having previously seen only the Wednesday mail. I think that the most interesting section is the Round Table. I always open at "our page" and read the letters before turning to the other articles. I enjoy hearing what others of my age are doing and thinking in other countries, and I should like to correspond with some of the members.

A little while ago an article was published in the Wednesday Magazine Section which dealt with the Appalachian Mountain Club trail, and I should like to know more about it and the places "en route." I have made three trips abroad and this year I intend to make a journey in Central Europe visiting among other places Lucerne, St. Moritz, Vienna, Innsbruck and Budapest. I wonder if there are any Round Tablers living near these places who would care to tell one more about them.

I myself am 23 years old and my varied interests include coin-collecting, books, the theater (and the ballet), travel, photography, hiking and the open air generally.

(Mr.) J. S.

* * *

Our Friends In Canada

Ontario, Canada

Here in Toronto we have had for the last two years a club established to give the young people of our city the opportunity of becoming better acquainted with the Monitor and with each other.

We devote two Friday evenings a month to gathering in our Club Room, where a regular meeting is held. In the first part of the evening the members are divided into groups each with a leader, and a period is devoted to study of the Monitor, either by taking one of its feature pages, or by discussing some particular subject dealt with in the Monitor. After the group period, we have had, this season, a variety of entertainment—speakers, musicians, etc., and then all the members join in a social period to dance or play games. We also have outside activities such as skating, bowling, theater parties, etc., and plan to continue many such things during the coming year.

We feel we have met a need as we have brought a group of well over 100 young people, chiefly between the ages of 20 and 30, together, and we who are regular attendants feel we are coming to know and appreciate the Monitor more, and are getting acquainted with other young people who think and like the same things.

As other correspondents have mentioned, I know the purpose of the Round Table is to promote an exchange of views, and I believe that through the Round Table, Clubs as a whole could carry on debates or discussions. Do you think this could be done? (Miss) E. A.

* * *

We are glad to have members of the various Monitor Study Groups writing to the Round Table with the idea of carrying on debates or discussions that will be taken up by all other members of their groups at their next club or group meeting. We have always felt that the Round Table is a fine thing to take up at Monitor Study Groups if the group is made up largely of people under, say, about 30. Of course if the group is Young Folks' Mail Bag age, we should think the Mail Bag would be included in group programs. Ideally, there should be Youth Round Tablers meeting throughout the world wherever there are at least two within actual meeting distance. And maybe some day there will be such meetings. The Monitor Study Groups, where they include Round Tablers, are a start. We feel that Monitor study is at least one activity of every Round Tabler.

By the way, if you belong to a group, or intend to get one started, it is the custom for groups to meet in the homes of the members, or in a club room somewhere—not in a church.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

Subjects for the Writer's Workshop

Your Best Material Relates to Things Nearest Home

Second of Twelve Tuesday Articles on Writing Through Reading

By Bertha White Smith

Former Editor of The Writer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps, while toying with pencil and notebook, waiting for ideas, you have come to wish something exciting would befall so you could write about it. Who of us has not thought that at the end of a trip on the Normandie or the Queen Mary or the Europa—he would find literary inspiration? Daily we follow the routine of home or business duties, with as much favorite recreation as we can sandwich in, and often we wonder how our comparatively quiet existence can possibly furnish enough ideas for our writing notebook. Yet such is the stuff that writing is made of.

There is the word of Henry Thoreau stressing the value of writing from experience:

> In books, that which is most generally interesting is what comes home to the most cherished private experience of the greatest number. It is not the book of him who has traveled farthest, nor the face of the globe, but of him who has lived the deepest and been the most at home.

As to finding not merely prosperity but, more exciting, inspiration just around the corner, Thoreau feels it is even closer than that. The grass five pastures away may look lush indeed from one's own rag-bed acres and yet, he writes:

> Hard I have been, only to be reminded that I must better express myself, should travel to the Orient, I should much less understand them and the new life would serve me but ill to describe them.

Sensible Thoreau! Instead, his admirers travel from afar to Walden Pond to pay homage to a writer who interpreted his own experience to perfectly. Emerson has said of him, "Thoreau dedicated his genius with such entire love to the fields, hills, and waters of his native town that he made them known and interesting to all reading Americans, and to people over the sea."

This exponent of writing about what is close at hand also tells us,

> Objects are concealed from our view not so much because they are out of the course of our visual ray as because we do not bring our minds and eyes to bear on them. There is just as much beauty visible to us in the landscape as we are prepared to appreciate—not a grain more.

Which somehow reminds us of Burns, turning up with his ploughshare the nest of a field mouse. Ah, you begin quoting at once, don't you? "Wee, cowr'in, sleekit timorous beastie—" and if your memory serves, you go on through the famous finish, "The best laid plans of mice and men—." Hardly an unlikely thing for a Scotch farmer to do, to run his plough into the habitat of a brown mouse. How ready, though, was Burns to understand the problems of beast as well as man. And as the tolling poet of the ploughshare stopped to contemplate the significance of what he had done, his poem was inspired. Perhaps we do not always thus catch the significance of simple acts and turn them to our literary service. Yet "without vision the people perish"—and would-be writers remain silent.

Studying the Successful Essay Method

What are the essential qualities of the successful essay-writer? That master of the English essay, A. C. Benson, gives us this invaluable hint:

> There is a pleasant story of an itinerant sign painter who in going his rounds came to a village inn upon whose signboard he had had his eye for months and had watched with increasing hope and delight its rapid progress to ripeness and faded dimness. To his horror he found a brand-new varnished sign. He surveyed it with disgust, and said to the landlord, who stood complacently by, hoping for a professional compliment, "This looks as if someone had been doing it himself." That sentence finds within it the key to the very whole mystery of essay writing. . . . The essay is the reverse of the frame of mind in which a man says in the words of the old song, "Says I to myself, says I."

Samuel McCord Crothers offers further suggestion in his comments on the universally popular nature writers:

> There is one peculiarity about the nature lovers. They are not globe trotters. They usually are quite content to stay at home—there is so much there that excites curiosity. They better the tip of the adventures that they find within walking distance. It is fun to watch the acquaintance of such people, who are able to lead us in paths of pleasantness. The essayists of this order frequent the border line between science and poetry. Such are Isaak Walton, White of Selborne, Christopher North, Thoreau, Burroughs, Muir, Bradford Torrey, W. H. Hudson, Dallas Lore Sharp. The essayist must have the power to detach himself from the hurrying crowd. Simeon Strunsky is a busy New York journalist, but some of his little essays are balm to my soul. One has missed something who has not come across "Post-impressions."

The poet and essayist, Richard Le Gallienne, in "Retrospective Reviews," tells us:

> The essayist, though he need not be learned, must have read and generally picked up a good deal; his mind must be stored with a motley collection of recollections and associations, which before he makes magic of them may well seem the merest rubbish. His mind, in fact, is like a boy's pocket, stuffed with discarded treasures of which his elders are not worthy; strings, marbles, peg tops, strange shells, bits of colored pebble, a few old coins of no value at a numismatist's; treasures strictly personal to himself, a chaos of which—with glee he knows it—none can make a cosmos but himself.

Incentive to Sift One's Recollections

Doesn't that give you a kindred feeling with the essay-writer's mind—an incentive to sift some of your own daily recollections and associations and find in them the magic of writing?

Granted, then, that the good essay requires first of all accurate observation, or vision, if you will, to recognize the material as a symbol of things that are unseen. It must be a blend of information and understanding, plus the ability to interpret one's thoughts in intimate, personal style. And just here is where study of some of the great essay-writers will help you.

One of Most Valuable Collections of Essays

One of the most valuable collections of essays, chosen for reasons of style and vivid treatment, will be found in the five-volume set of "Modern English Essays," edited by Ernest Rhys. Primarily an anthology of English writers, it also includes American essays, and is a truly representative set of essays on life, letters, men, places, books and characters. In Volume IV you may read such choice essays as Richard Le Gallienne's "Dream Children of Literature," Joseph Conrad's "Tales of the Sea," and Fiona Macleod's "Winter Stars." Volume V of this set contains A. G. Gardiner's "On Taking a Holiday," with this engagingly breezy beginning:

> I hope the two ladies from the country who have been writing to the newspapers to know what sights they ought to see in London during their Easter holiday will have a nice time. I hope they will enjoy the tube and have fine weather for the monument, and whisper to each other successfully in the whispering gallery of St. Paul's, and see the dungeons at the Tower, and the seats of the mighty at Westminster, and return home with a harvest of joyful memories. But I can promise them that there is one sight they will not see. They will not see me. Their idea of a holiday is London. My idea of a holiday is forgetting there is such a place as London.

If you can read his opening paragraph—we could not—without wanting to find out just what is A. G. Gardiner's idea of a holiday, then the essay has not fulfilled its mission. For the introduction of every good essay should lead one onward. Note how the theme in general consists of a single subject, and how it is usually summed up in the opening sentence or paragraph. Look for this key item, then watch its development through following paragraphs.

The charm of the essayist will be found in his arrangement of thoughts and choice of words. E. V. Lucas, in his book, "Adventures and Enthusiasms," thus chooses his words in describing one of three lesser-known London streets ("Three Little Backwaters"):

> The great charm of Neville's Court is that it has, right in the midst of the printing world, gardens; within sound of countless printing presses, the Neville Courtiers can grow their own vegetables. . . . The Court has also a fruiterer's shop, presided over by one of the most genial and corpulent fruiterers—I almost wrote the fruitiest fruiterers—in the world (what a wonderful word "fruiterer" is) and a Moravian chapel. But these things were as nothing. The most precious treasures of Neville's Court that I observed as I walked through it one day in late February were its buds. On each shrub in each garden were authentic green buds, trustworthy promises that some day or other another spring was really coming. And they were the first buds I had seen. It is an exciting experience, worthy of London, that one's first earnest of the renaissances should be given by a court off Fetter Lane.

Now For a Check-Up On Yourself

Now it is time to let you check up for yourself. There is the listed material and an exercise for the day might be to write entertainingly about what happens to you in the next twenty-four hours. If you are skeptical about that, well, see what the authors selected did in their writings. How did they make the material of everyday things come alive—or how did they use it for contrast to the unusual event? Did they appear to know whereof they wrote? Were they convincing? Dissect just one paragraph that appeals to you. And is the notebook Franklin advocated filling up rapidly?

As for famous writers of fiction who have made capital of their every-day environment, that is our subject for next week.

Recommended Collections Of Essays

Excursions. By Henry Thoreau.
Things That Have Interested Me. By A. C. Benson.
The Modern Essay. By Samuel McCord Crothers.
Adventures and Enthusiasms. By E. V. Lucas.
Modern English Essays. 5 vols. Edited by Ernest Rhys.
Modern Essays. Selected by Christopher Morley.
The Inn of Tranquility. By John Galsworthy.
Green Trails and Upland Pastures. By Walter Prichard Eaton.
The Face of the Fields. By Dallas Lore Sharp.
Adventures in Contentment. By David Grayson.
American Points of View. By W. H. Cordell. (Second volume of a series designed to present yearly outstanding articles and essays in American magazines.)
Personality in Essay Writing. By Glenn Clark.

Where Praise Is Beneficial

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Some parents of olden times seldom praised their children, believing that praise of any kind was but flattery, likely to make a child vain and boastful. "Handsome is as handsome does," or "Pride goes before a fall," were the dry warnings given to children rather than any word of appreciation or approval of their efforts. In modern times some parents have gone to the other extreme and their children are bathed in a rosy glow of fulsome sympathy and sentimental praise which prevents their seeing clearly the plain face of things as they are, and retards their ability to go forward courageously. The happy medium between these opposing customs of child training is found by the mothers and fathers who know when judicious praise rewards and inspires a child, when a word of approval strengthens a boy or a girl for further endeavors.

"I was proud of you today," said a father to his little boy. "You were very patient with baby Jack when he knocked over your castle. He will learn better soon, but you must have felt badly today and you controlled yourself like a man."

The child's eyes shone, his shoulders squared unconsciously, and in his earnest face came a look of determination to live up to his father's praise.

"Mother," said a little girl excitedly, "the teacher praised my drawing today, she really praised it. We had to draw a door and I drew and drew, but my door wasn't right. I was so tired of trying that I wanted to cry. She came up to me and said, 'Betty, you are doing well. This last drawing of the door is the best drawing you have given me this week.' I felt so good I almost liked drawing after that."

"Grace is such a nervous child," said a worried mother. "She bumps against things and drops dishes, and she cannot seem to do anything right."

"I thought she took care of her little cousin nicely the other day," said the neighbor, "and didn't you tell me that she is very neat about putting away her toys? Try noticing all the things she does right. Sometimes a little praise and appreciation will make people feel better and act better."

If a child works hard to make mother a pincushion, the result may be a very uneven and bumpy cushion, not to be compared with the smooth finished product of an adult, but it is the effort by which the child should be judged and not by the cushion.

Much good may be accomplished in the guiding of little children and the strengthening of their character if parents study how and when to commend them, for praise used wisely will straighten out many little tangles and bring serenity into the home atmosphere. Father's and mother's praise must not be won too easily, nor need it be unduly withheld or grudgingly offered; but it may be used with such wise judgment and understanding of the children's motives and efforts that it becomes something worth receiving.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Has Mild Rally, Led by Rails, Steels and Motors

Commodity and Money Markets

Rail Stocks Rise A Point or More In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—Mild recoveries punctuated today's stock market session, although the list as a whole moved apathetically.

Selected rails, steels, motors and specialties edged forward while numerous issues clung to a slim groove.

Near the final hour, Great Northern and Northern Pacific, each owning 43.5 per cent of the Burlington common stock, jumped about a point when the latter declared a $4 dividend for 1936 against $2 paid in the previous year.

Transfers were around 1,700,000 shares.

Industrial News Good

The market had the benefit of continued hopeful industrial news, but traders were inclined to step softly pending clarification of new rules expected to be imposed by Governmental authorities on stock exchange dealings; settlement of labor controversies; further assurance of forward spring business trends, and a little more light on the foreign scene.

Among the better performing shares were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Railway preferred, Bethlehem, U. S. Steel, Chrysler, United Aircraft, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, Western Union, Electric Power & Light, Public Service of N. J., Kennecott, International Nickel, General Electric and Allis-Chalmers.

In a relatively restricted area were General Motors, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, National Distillers, Consolidated Edison, North American, American Water Works, Standard Oil of N. J., U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Anaconda, Southern Pacific, Pennsylvania, Loew's, Paramount and International Telephone.

Both buying and selling of American stocks and bonds from European sources were said to be at a minimum. The London market, however, improved as tension appeared to be lessening over the "constitutional" crisis.

Bond Market Quiet

Industrial and utility divisions and the United States Government list contributed some gains in a quiet bond market today. Rails lost a little ground.

The report of a heavy oversubscription for the new long-term Treasury issue carrying the record low interest rate of 2½ per cent, evoked wide interest in financial and investment circles, although it was taken calmly by the Government list. Treasury 2¾s and 4s improved 1-32d to 2-32ds of a point.

Advances of 1 to around 2 points occurred in some of the industrial convertibles. Allis Chalmers 4s were prominent in the movement. Consolidated Edison 3¼s, Anaconda Copper 4½s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Pure Oil 4¼s and Walworth 4s rose fractions.

Buyers paid a little more for loans of M-K-T, Great Northern and Santa Fe, but markets were slightly against sellers of Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Union Pacific 3½s.

Cuban 5½s continued to have a following on a rising scale. German 7s gave up about 1 point, but most other obligations in the European division were higher, notably those of Poland. South Americans were mixed, with Argentine loans fractionally lower.

Hawaiian Sugar Planters Pay $1,250,000 Bonus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—A profit-sharing bonus of approximately $1,250,000 will be paid Hawaii's 44,000 plantation employees by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. The extra compensation to be shared by all workers on all plantations will be five per cent of actual earnings of each employee during the period Dec. 1, 1935, to Nov. 30, 1936.

In recommending this bonus the H. S. P. A. is adhering to a policy of sharing earnings of the industry in prosperous years with employees in recognition of the latters' contribution to the year's business. The annual pay roll of the sugar plantation members of the H. S. P. A. is approximately $25,000,000.

Boston Stocks

Dec. 8, 1936

Div		High	Low	Last	Prev Close
6.00	Boston Elevated	69	68¾	68¾	68¾
2.00	Bos Met-Tray	22½	22	22	22
..	Bos & Me	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
..	Bos & Me ist A pf	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
..	Bos & Me ist B pf	12	12¾	12	12½
..	Bos & Me ist D pf	13	13	13	13
.84	Bos Pers Prop	17	17	17	16¾
..	Cliff Mining	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
..	Copper Range	16½	16½	16½	16½
..	Economy Groc	20	20	20	20
..	Eat Gas & Fuel	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
5.00	Eat Gas & F pf	62¾	62¾	62¾	62
4.50	Eas G & F pr pf	67½	67½	67½	67½
..	East Mass R	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
..	East Mass R pf	56	56	56	54
..	East Mass R pf B	17	15½	17	15
..	East Mass R pf A	6½	5½	6½	5½
8.00	Edison Elec	154½	154	154½	154
1.20a	Employer's Group	22½	22	22	22½
2.50	First Nat Stores	61¾	61¼	61¾	61½
..	Hath Bek B	1½	1½	1½	1½
..	Hecla Min	2	2	2	2
..	Mass Util Assn	2	2	2	2
3.00	Morgenthaler	93½	93½	93½	94½
..	Narr Rac A	7	6¾	7	7
3.60	N E Tel & Tel	135¾	132	132	134¾
..	New Idria	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
..	Old Colony RR	21	21	21	21
..	Quincy Mining	3	2¾	3	3
..	Shawmut Assn	15	14¾	15	14½
4.00	Torrington	46	45½	46	45½
1.50	Un Twist Drill	27½	27½	27½	27½
..	Utah M & T	94	94	94	94
3.50a	United Shoe M	94½	93½	94	94½
3.50	United Sts M pf	145	145	145	145½
..	Warren & D	36½	36½	36½	36½
..	Warren Bros	12¾	11¾	12	11¾

a—partly extra. *—ex-dividend.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wheat					Net
Dec.	1.25⅝	1.27	1.25¼	1.25⅝	—.01⅛
May	1.22⅜	1.22⅜	1.21⅛	1.21⅛	—. ⅛
July	1.08⅝	1.09	1.07⅜	1.08	—. ⅜
Corn					
Dec.	1.08⅝	1.10	1.08⅜	1.08⅝	—. ⅛
May	1.04	1.04¼	1.02⅞	1.03⅜	—.01
July	98⅝	99⅝	98⅛	98⅝	—.01⅛
Oats					
Dec.	47⅝	48⅛	47½	48⅛	+. ⅛
May	48¾	48¾	47⅞	47⅞	+. ⅛
July	44⅝	44⅝	43⅞	43⅞	+. ⅛
Rye					
Dec.	1.06½	1.06½	06½	06	—.01⅜
May	.96	.96¾	.96½	.96½	—. ⅛
July	.93	.97	.91	.91¼	....

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
					Net
March	13.88	13.90	13.83	13.90	+.04
June	14.57	14.20	14.10	14.20	+.09

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Dec. 8	Last Dec. 7
70	42	Abraham & Str (2.85)	68	66	66	....
15⅜	9¾	Adams Express (.55)	13½	14⅜	15½	15
35¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (1¼b)	26⅜	30¾	26¾	36½
21½	1⅞	Advance Rumly	2¼	3⅛	3¾	3⅝
86½	58	Air Reduction (1⅞)	78½	78	78	78
6½	2	Airway Elec App	4⅛	4¼	4¼	4½
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
5½	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
61½	13⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	58	58	58	57
60	13½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	58	57	58	....
60½	13¼	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	58	57	58	....
54½	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	47½	47	47½	47
40⅝	26⅞	Allegheny Steel (1.40)	37¾	37½	37¾	37½
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	231½	230	230	231
34	22	Allied Mills (½b)	31⅜	30⅝	31⅜	30¼
20½	6¾	Allied Stores	18⅝	18½	18⅝	18¼
90	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	85½	84½	85⅞	85½
71½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1½b)	72⅝	69	70⅝	69½
34½	19⅝	Alpha Port Cem (1¼)	33	32	32	33
5⅞	4	Amal Leather	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
125½	78	Amerada (3)	104	101	101	10.
89	49	Am Ag Ch Del (4b)	86½	86½	86⅝	....
55⅜	37	Am Bank Note (1f)	41⅛	40⅝	41	39½
68	46	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	64	64	65	....
137½	115¾	Am Can (4f)	119	118¾	118¾	118½
58⅝	70	Am Car & Fdry	53½	53	53¼	53
60⅞	31	Am Chain (1b)	46⅛	46	46⅛	46¾
116	111	Am Chain pf (5)	115	115	115	116
34	27	Am Coal (4)	32	32	32	32¼
15⅛	7⅛	Am Colortype	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14½
35⅝	20⅛	Am Com Alcohol ½b)	32½	31⅝	31¾	31⅝
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	29½	29	29	29
7¼	3¼	Am Encaustic T	6⅝	6½	6¼	6¾
9¾	6¼	Am & For Pow	7	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
58½	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	53½	53	53	53¾
20⅝	12	Am & For Pow 3pf	18⅝	18½	18½	19
4⅜	2⅛	Am Ice	3	2¾	2¾	2⅞
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅞
15½	9¾	Am International (.40b)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
45	23½	Am Locomotive	43⅝	43	43	43¼
122½	68	Am Loco pf (3g)	118	117	117	119
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1f)	22⅜	21⅞	22	22⅜
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.60)	12	12	12	11⅞
54⅞	27	Am Metal	49	48¼	48¾	48
7¾	7½	Am Power & Lt	11⅛	10⅞	11	10¾
74½	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	65⅛	56	65⅛	65
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	78½	78½	78½	78
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator (.60f)	23⅝	23	23⅛	23⅛
37	23¾	Am Roll Mill (.120f)	35	34½	34½	34½
28¾	18	Am Sealing Vac (2½b)	23¾	23¼	23¼	23½
45	25⅝	Am Shipbldg (2)	39½	39¼	39½	39
83	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	96	95½	95¾	95
61⅜	20½	Am Steel Fdries (1b)	56¾	56⅛	58⅛	59¼
145½	107¾	Am Steel F pf (7)	128	128	128	....
63⅞	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	56⅝	55¾	56⅛	56
26⅜	20¾	Am Sum Tobacco (1f)	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝	24
190½	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	187¾	186	187	187
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	97¾	97½	97⅝	98
106	83½	Am Tobacco B (5)	99¾	99½	99¾	99⅝
17½	8¾	Am Type F (h)	16⅛	16	16	16¼
27¾	19¼	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	25⅝	25½	25½	25¼
11½	7⅜	Am Woolen	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼
70¾	52¾	Am Wool pf (4f)	68¼	67⅞	67⅞	67¾
2	⅞	Am Writ P (h)	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
7¾	3½	Am Zinc & Lead	5½	4⅝	5¼	5
38	24	Am Zinc pr pf	39	37½	39	36
55⅝	28	Anaconda Cop (1f)	48	47¾	47⅞	47⅛
28¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	19¾	19¾	19¾	19½
43	9	Andes Copper	28	28	28	....
7	3	A P W Paper	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	110¼	110¼	110¼	109½
7¾	4¾	Armour Ill	6¼	6	6	6⅛
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	83¾	83½	83¾	....
58⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½f)	57⅞	57¼	57⅝	58
18⅜	7½	Arnold Constable (1½)	15	14¾	15	14½
22½	8¼	Artloom Corp	15½	15	15½	15¾
27⅞	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	24½	23½	24⅛	24¼
192	192	Asso Dry G 1pf (6)	192	192	192	192
58½	39	Atchison T&SF (2b)	73¾	72	72¾	72⅛
107	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	103¾	103½	103¾	103½
48½	21⅜	Atl Coast Line (1b)	47⅜	46	46⅝	46¼
31½	11	Atl Gulf & WI	25	25	25	25
54⅜	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf (3b)	44¾	44⅜	44⅝	44
25⅞	14⅝	Atl Refining (1f)	31¾	31	31¾	31⅝
84	48	Atlas Powder (2f)	78	76	76	31⅝
30½	14	Atlas Tack (¾g)	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝
54¼	26⅜	Auburn Auto	33¾	33½	33½	81
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
		—B—				
11¾	3½	Baldwin Loco (h)	10½	9¾	9¾	9¾
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	22½	21⅞	22½	21⅞
41¾	21	Balt & Ohio pf	36¾	35¾	35¾	36
9¼	3⅜	Bal Aud (h)	8	8	8¼	8¼
49½	41⅞	Bargor & Aroos (2½)	44	44	44	44
118	109¾	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	109½	109½	109½	108½
92	33⅜	Bald Aud pf (h)	91½	91	91½	91¾
⅞	⅜	Bangor & Aroos rt wi	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
34¾	21	Barber Co (½b)	32⅞	31½	31½	31⅞
138	82¼	Barber Bros pf	136	136	136	136
30⅜	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.80)	20½	20¼	20½	20
22¾	16⅜	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	19¾	18⅝	19¾	18⅞
114½	110	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	112½	112½	112½	....
28⅜	18	Beatrice Cream (1f)	23½	23	23½	25½
16¼	13⅛	Bedding Hem (1)	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
89½	83	Belg Nat Rys ppf (3.24)	83¾	83¾	83¾	....
32⅜	21⅜	Bendix&Aviation (1½b)	28	27⅜	27½	28
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½f)	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22½
72	49	Best & Co (2½)	65¾	65¼	65¼	65¼
17⅜	15½	Black & Decker rts wi	16½	15½	15½	15
76½	45¾	Beth Steel	73	71½	72⅝	71⅝
20	16⅛	Beth Steel 5½ pf (1)	19	18⅝	19⅝	....
135½	107¾	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	127¼	126½	126½	....
21⅜	14½	Blaw Knox (.80)	20	20⅛	20	20
33½	18¼	Block & Decker (¾)	30	29½	30	29
38⅜	18½	Bloomingdale (1b)	34½	34¼	34½	34
27⅞	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	26⅜	25⅝	25¾	26½
62¼	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	44¾	44	44	44¾
106½	80⅝	Bon Ami A (.50)	94¼	....	....	....
23⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	27⅛	26¾	26¾	26⅞
90¼	....	Borg Warner (4)	84	84	84½	83⅝
5⅝	1⅞	Botany A pf (h)	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾
18⅜	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40f)	15¾	15¾	15¾	15½
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2f)	58½	58½	58½	59½
69	47⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	59¼	58¾	58¾	59
58¼	40⅝	Brooklyn Man T (4)	54¾	54	54¼	53¾
106	97½	Brooklyn H T pf (6)	101½	101½	101½	....
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
51½	23½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	39¾	39	39	....
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	56¾	56¼	56½	49¾
21⅞	8½	Brunswick Balke	19¾	19	19	19⅞
18½	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	17⅜	16⅞	17¼	17
15⅞	9½	Budd Mfg	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13½
11	6⅜	Budd Wheel (.30b)	10¾	10½	10½	10½
24½	20⅝	Bullard (1⅛b)	23⅜	23	23	23
58⅜	11⅝	Bulova Watch	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	34½
34½	25	Burroughs Add (.80f)	29¾	29¾	29¾	29½
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
31⅝	14½	Bush T Bldg pf ct	28	28	28	28½
16⅞	7¾	Butler Bros (.60b)	15	14¾	15	14¾
6¾	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
33¾	21	Butler pf (1½)	211⅝	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
27¼	16½	Byers	25¾	24¾	25¼	24⅝
86⅝	54½	Byers pf	82⅜	80½	82	83⅜
		—C—				
44⅞	30⅝	Calif Packing (1⅝)	44⅛	42¾	43¾	43⅝
2	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2⅛
16½	6	Calumet & Hecla (.75b)	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
46½	30	Campbell W&C (1f)	33⅜	33¼	33¼	33¼
20⅜	10⅝	Canada Dr	19½	19¼	19¼	19¼
16	16¼	Canadian Pacific	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
9⅝	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
186	82½	Case Thresh (4)	152½	151	152½	153
143	116	Case Thresh pf (7)	137½	137½	137½	....
91	54⅜	Caterpillar Trac (2f)	88⅜	86	88	88
22½	21⅜	Celanese Corp (1½b)	27¾	27½	27¾	27½
34½	19	Celotex Co	24¾	24	24	24
86	54	Celotex Co pf (5g)	78¾	78	78	77
25⅝	22⅝	Central Aguirre (1½f)	25	24	24	24½
57	35	Central RR of NJ	37½	37	37½	37½
8⅝	6⅝	Central Foundry	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
76	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	67	66½	67	67¾
19¾	6¾	Certain-Teed (2)	14⅝	13½	14⅜	13⅞
71	57½	Certain-Teed pf	65	65	65	65
37	19	Champion P & F (1)	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	24¼
100	99	Chesapeake Corp (3)	99	99	99	99
27½	21	Ches & Ohio (2.80f)	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	24¼
5¾	3⅝	Chi & E Ill (h)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
6⅜	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	4⅜	4	4	4
2⅝	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
12½	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	12½	11⅝	12½	11⅝
23½	25⅞	Chi Mail Order (1½f)	31½	31½	31½	....
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil St P (h)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4¾	4	4	4
3⅜	1⅝	Chi & western (h)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
24⅜	12⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	21	22	22	22½
3	1⅛	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2	2	2	2
8	3¼	Chi R&P 6% (h)	6½	6½	6½	6½
8	2¼	Chi R&P 7% (h)	8	8	8	8
30⅝	12⅞	Chicago Corp	21	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
138	77	Childs Company	114⅜	113½	113½	113½
138¾	85½	Chrysler (12b)	132⅜	131½	132	131⅝
23	15¾	City Ice & Fuel (2)	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛
89⅞	72⅜	City Ice & R pf (6½)	87½	87	87½	87
25⅝	14⅞	City Stores	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜
111½	107¼	Cleve El I pf (4½)	110¾	110¾	110¾	111
74⅜	48	Cluett Peabody (4b)	69	67	69	69½
139	124	Cluett Pbdy pf (7)	128	128	128	....
29½	13	Colgate-Palm-P (1½f)	17¾	17¼	17¼	17¾
106½	106	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	103	103	103	102½
46⅝	39½	Collins & Aikman (2f)	42⅝	42	42⅝	43¼
116½	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	112⅜	112½	112⅜	113
45⅝	28¼	Colo F & Ir	44¾	43½	43¾	44⅛
34	21½	Colo & Southern	24	24	24	24
16¾	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	17⅝	17½	17½	17½
107	80⅝	Columbia G pf B (5)	101	101	101	100
45½	21	Columbia Pic vtc (1f)	27⅝	27½	27½	27⅝
126½	94	Columbian C vtc (4f)	118	117½	117⅝	118
64⅞	44	Comm Credit (4f)	73½	70	70	72
91⅝	55	Comm Inv Tr (4f)	79¾	77½	79¾	80
30⅜	14½	Comm Solvents (.60f)	19¾	19¾	19½	19¾
5½	2¼	Conwith & Bo	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
13⅞	7	Conde Nast Pub	12½	11½	12⅜	12
82	54½	Conwith & S pf (3)	71½	71½	71½	71
12½	7	Conde Nast Pub	11⅞	11⅝	12	12
44½	28¾	Congoleum Nairn (1.60f)	34½	34¼	34¾	34⅝
25⅝	16	Congress Cigar (2b)	20½	20	20	....
25⅝	16	Consol Cigar	16½	15½	16	15
17	8	Consol Coal vtc	8½	8⅜	8⅜	7⅞
9	2	Consol Coal vtc	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
26	12½	Consol Coal pf vtc	27½	33	33½	32
4	2½	Consol Film Ind	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
16½	10¼	Consol Film I pf (2½)	16½	16½	16½	16½
48⅜	27¾	Consol Ed NY (2f)	45⅝	44⅞	45⅛	45⅜
109	102	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	107½	107½	107½	107½
9⅝	2⅞	Consol Laundries	8½	8¼	8¼	8¼
11⅝	5⅛	Consol Oil (.60f)	14¾	14½	14½	14⅝
13⅝	8⅛	Cons Rys Cu pf	11	11	11	10⅝
1⅝	⅝	Consol Textile (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
16½	16½	Container A (1½)	16½	16½	16½	16½
56¾	16¾	Contn Bakng A	28¾	27¾	28⅛	28
1	⅛	Contn Bakng B	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
67½	47½	Contl Can (3f)	63	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
21	11	Contl Dia Fibre (2)	21½	21	21	21½
44	25¾	Contl Insurance (1.20f)	42¾	41⅜	41⅝	42¾
46	26⅞	Contl Oil	39¾	38¾	39	39¼
60	47½	Contl Steel (1)	54⅝	54	54	54
65½	65½	Corn Exchange (2)	65	65	65	65
82½	63½	Corn Products (3f)	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
5	3½	Crown Cork vtc	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
4	1	Cuba	2	2	2	2
27¾	24	Cream of Wheat (2f)	26½	26	26½	26½
24⅝	14	Crane Co	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝
48⅜	44	Crown Zell pf wi (5½)	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
71⅝	44⅜	Crown Cork & S (4f)	71¾	71¾	71¾	71½
114	107	Crown W Pap Pfd (6½g)	109	109	109	....
19⅝	9⅛	Crown Zeller pfd	14⅝	13⅝	14⅜	14⅜
52⅜	36⅝	Cuneo Press (2)	46⅝	46½	46½	46½
19⅛	9½	Curtis Pub pf (4)	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
7⅜	3⅛	Curtis Co	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
5	2	Curtis Pr vtc	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
29	14⅜	Curtis Pub Ser	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
14½	6½	Curtis Arc Sup	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
44⅝	20½	Curtis Wright (2½g)	31½	30⅝	31⅛	30⅝
24⅝	18½	Curtis Wright pf	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜
114	86½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	114	114	114	....
6½	4	Curtiss-Wright	7¼	....	....	....
114	86½	Curtiss-Wright A (.50c)	114	114	114	20½
83	43½	Cutler Hammer (3f)	79	79	79	....
		—D—				
19¾	9¾	Davega (.30f)	10	10	10	10

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Dec. 8	Last Dec. 7
101½	82	Deere & Co	94¼	93¾	93¾	93
33⅜	27	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	31	31	31	....
33½	19½	Deisel W G (1f)	31⅜	31½	31½	31⅞
54¾	38⅝	Del & Hudson	44⅝	43¾	43¾	44
37⅝	14⅝	Del Lack & W	18¾	18¼	18⅜	18¼
9⅞	4¾	Denver & G pf (h)	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
183	138	Detroit Edison (4f)	145	145	145	....
11⅞	4	Detroit & Mack	11	10½	11	10
21¼	13	Det & Mack pf	20	19¾	20	20
40⅝	30½	Diamond Match (1⅜f)	31½	31½	31½	31½
25	19	Dixie Vortex (1⅜)	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	....
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	26½	25¾	25¾	26
61¼	51½	Dome Mines (2f)	50¼	49¼	49¼	50½
82¼	50⅝	Douglas A	78	74½	74½	75⅝
56½	29	Dresser A (3b)	50	49⅝	50	49½
36½	13	Dresser B (1b)	36½	33	35	35½
1	⅝	Duluth So Shore	1	1	1	....
8¾	4¾	Dunhill Inter	7½	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
21¾	13½	Duplan Silk (1)	18¾	18¾	18½	18½
184¾	153	du Pont de Nem (6.10b)	183½

Business and Industry

2½ P. C. Government Offering Is Heavily Oversubscribed

Commerce and Finance

Germany Replaces U. S. as Brazil's Leading Supplier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The United States has been displaced from its traditional position as Brazil's leading supplier by Germany, according to trade figures covering the first six months of 1936, says a release from the Pan American Union here.

The remarkable German advances have been accomplished through the use of the "aski" mark system of compensation trading, it was stated by the Pan American Union, and though the United States' share of the Brazilian market has decfeased, British and Belgian sales have been particularly hard hit by the German drive. Second only to Germany in recording gains in the Brazilian market has been Argentina.

Germany Tops United States

According to the official Brazilian statistics for the first half of the current year, Germany supplied 23.07 per cent of total imports, followed by the United States with 23.02 per cent, Argentina with 16.48 per cent and Great Britain with 10.67 per cent. For the first six months of 1935 the percentages were United States 25.52, Germany 17.94, Great Britain 13.36 and Argentina 11.98.

Under way for two years, the German trade campaign has resulted in sharp gains in a number of Latin-American markets, though it has been based on a system of bilateral trade balancing by which German purchases of Latin-American goods had to be "compensated" by purchases of German merchandise by Latin America. While this system tied up the proceeds of Latin-American sales to Germany, the Latin American need for export markets necessitated acceptance of the German trading methods.

That Brazil is fully aware of the important changes taking place in its foreign trade structure is indicated by a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: "Brazilian exports for the first six months of the current year show a marked shift which we must follow closely. Brazilian foreign trade still has great opportunities but we must know how to direct it to take advantage of the best tendencies of the moment There are prosperous countries and others facing crises. We should sell to all of them, but it is evident that it is better for us to deal with nations in a position to buy larger amounts and which offer guarantees of relative stability."

Export Most to U. S.

Brazilian export statistics for the first half of 1936 and 1935 do not show as marked a change as the import figures. The United States in 1936 took 37.44 per cent of Brazil's exports as compared with 37.90 per cent in 1935; German purchases declined from 15.82 per cent in 1935 to 10.92 per cent in 1936; and British purchases increased to 12.93 per cent in comparison with 11.18 per cent in 1935.

German exports to Brazil were thus increasing while her purchases were declining sharply, this being possible by the barter nature of the German trade system, which tends to equalize imports and exports with individual countries.

Canada's Employment Level in November Highest in 6 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Steadily increasing confidence that Canada is "out of the woods" is reflected in figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which show that the employment level on Nov. 1 rose to the highest monthly point in the past six years.

The pay roll at that date, of the 10,054 business firms reporting to the Government, was 1,052,985—an increase of 40,882 in 12 months and a jump of 8605 over the first preceding month. Computing on the basis of 1926 equally 100, the level on Nov. 1, 1935 was 107.7 and a year later, 111.

Particularly important gains were registered in logging, while mining, shipping, highway construction and trade also showed improvement. Declines, "in most cases of a seasonal character," were recorded in services, transportation, communications, railway construction and manufacturing. The contractions of "seasonal" nature occurred in the prairie provinces and British Columbia.

Court Favors State Pacific Mutual Plan

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Superior Judge Henry M. Willis ruled in favor of State Insurance Commissioner Samuel Carpenter's plan for internal reorganization of Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, a $220,000,000 concern doing business in 42 states.

Judge Willis held that there had been no evidence that the Carpenter plan was other than "just, fair and equitable."

He ruled constitutional the new sections of the state insurance code under which Mr. Carpenter started moves for reorganization of the company. These sections have not been tested in court before.

Illinois Roads Seek Free Pickup, Delivery Service

WASHINGTON (AP)—Railroads in the Illinois Freight Association territory asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to reopen consideration of free pickup and delivery service for class one railroads.

The commission in October authorized the railroads in the eastern territory to provide free pickup and delivery service to shippers on all freight moving at a minimum rate of 45 cents per 100 pounds.

This, the Illinois Association carriers contended, was unreasonably high.

Advertising Still Gaining Over 1935

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Dec. 7

Advertising Age reported today that the merchants in 67 major cities placed 8.5 per cent more retail advertising for the week ended Nov. 28 than the corresponding week of 1935.

The total of 19,287,656 lines was 1,502,293 lines greater, the publication said.

Farm Co-operatives' Buying Reaches New Dollar Volume Peak

WASHINGTON (AP)—New peaks for dollar volume and number of associations of co-operative farmer organizations purchasing supplies were listed by the Farm Credit Administration.

It said these farmer groups bought $309,000,000 worth of supplies in the 1935-36 marketing season for more than 1,000,000 members in 45 of the 48 states.

Associations numbered 2112 compared with 1906 the previous year, while the business volume was said to be one fourth larger.

Sales of gas and oil to members was the chief type of supply, although feed, seed, fertilizer and coal were important functions for co-operative purchasing, it was said. Marketing associations which sell supplies to members as a sideline accounted for $68,000,000 of the volume.

Midwestern and northwestern states and New York and California were centers for group buying.

New York led in purchases with $42,000,000 in supplies bought by 150 associations. Minnesota topped the list in members with 114,000 farmers operating through 211 units to buy $30,020,000.

Other large state totals included: Massachusetts, $18,400,000.

Legislation Asked To Prevent Undue Stock Speculation

NEW YORK (AP)—Noel Sargent, secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers, today urged the Government and taxpayers to work for amendments to existing tax laws "to prevent artificial speculations in securities."

Mr. Sargent addressed the opening session of the two-day annual meeting of the National Industrial Council, which will be followed by the annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers.

He said he agreed with the recent statement of Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper that vigorous action is needed to prevent "a runaway stock market and business boom so that unhealthy economic expansion may be prevented."

One of the laws he suggested ought to be amended was the tax on undistributed earnings, which he said would tend to stimulate unsound distribution of funds which should be used for sinking fund purposes, encourage speculative use of such funds, and create new corporation financial difficulties when earnings decline."

Warner Seely, secretary of the Warner & Swasey Company of Cleveland, blamed industry for a critical shortage of skilled labor while, he said, there are millions of unemployed in the country. He asserted that during the depression many employers abandoned their training programs and thus erected "real barriers to recovery."

R. D. Reed, assistant director of the U. S. Census Bureau, outlined a plan for taking a census of business every five years and asked the 200 council members present to adopt a resolution expressing their preference in the matter.

News Notes—Canada

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Automobile Exports—Exports of motor vehicles and parts from Canada were valued at $1,381,877 in October, 1936, about 9 per cent under shipments in September, 1936, which totaled $1,517,190 and 11 per cent less than the valuation of $1,559,057 recorded in October, 1935. During the first 10 months of 1936 total, automotive exports from Canada were valued at $19,314,048, a decrease of 13 per cent as compared with $22,231,863 in the like period of 1935.

Sugar Production—Record production of sugar beets in southern Alberta appears to be in prospect. An exceptional harvest on the 26,000 acres of irrigated land is expected to total about 200,000 tons of beets from which 60,000,000 pounds of sugar is expected to be obtained. The highest yield in this section occurred in 1934, when production amounted to 53,000,000 pounds of sugar. The increasing production of beet sugar in southern Alberta has necessitated the erection of a new factory which is located 20 miles from Lethbridge.

Radio Sales—Production of radio receiving sets by Canadian manufacturers from the first of August to the first of November is placed by the Radio Manufacturers Association of Canada at 89,033 units. Of this total, 67,314 units represent alternating current sets, 20,456 units battery sets and 1263 units automobile sets.

Air-Line Freight Service—Five airplanes built in England by General Aircraft Company for Eastern Canada Airlines were recently christened in London. The planes, especially designed as freighters, were named after the principal cities between which they will operate, namely, Moncton, Halifax, Saint John, Sydney and Charlottetown. Eastern Canada Airlines has applied to the Civil Aviation Branch for a license to operate a freight and passenger service between the principal cities in the Maritime Provinces.

Sodium Sulphate—The sodium sulphate industry of Canada now employs 200 persons throughout the year, is capable of producing 600 tons of dried salt daily and contributes close to $250,000 annually in freight revenues to the Canadian National Railways. Since 1921, when engineers from the Federal Department of Mines surveyed areas in Saskatchewan where they found sodium sulphate deposits estimated at more than 120,000,000 tons, the industry has produced about 300,000 tons of salt cake valued at about $3,500,000. Sodium sulphate is used extensively in the pulp and paper industry, particularly in the manufacture of kraft papers, also in glassmaking, dyeing and textile industries.

Maple Products—The value of Canadian maple products during the 1936 season was slightly in excess of last year. The combined value of the Canadian maple sugar and maple syrup output for the current year is placed at $3,713,781 compared with $3,522,420 in 1935, an increase of $191,361, or 5.4 per cent. Maple sugar brought $1,058,062 and maple syrup $2,655,719. The 1936 season was not quite so favorable as in 1935 in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario because of the unusual weather conditions with very little frost in the ground and few night frosts.

Agreement with Germany—The temporary trade agreement which has been signed between Canada and Germany is expected to increase competition between German and American chemical products in the Canadian market. The agreement provides that the commodities of each country shall receive most-favored-foreign-nation treatment. Further that German purchases from Canada will equal Canadian purchases from Germany and the German Government agrees to make available for the pruchase of Canadian goods, the foreign exchange accruing from German exports to Canada.

Shoe Production—There has been a notable increase in the production of leather footwear in Canada. During the eight months ended Aug. 31, cumulative output of 220 Canadian factories amounted to 14,711,557 pairs, the largest total for an eight-month period recorded during the last five years. Indications are that the entire shoe industry of Canada is operating on a narrow margin of profit, largely accounted for by excessive production and increased prices of raw material without an increase in sales price.

Soap Output—Canada, formerly one of the largest foreign purchasers of American soaps, washing compounds and similar products, is rapidly becoming self-sufficient in such products, its domestic production having increased 18 per cent in 1935. The total value of Canada's 1935 output of soaps, washing compounds and cleaning preparations aggregated $16,000,000 compared with $13,614,500 in the preceding year while the number of employees engaged increased from 1818 to 1931. A total of 194 establishments reported cleaning preparations as their chief product during 1935.

Sky-High Gold Price Possible, Says British Paper, If Demand Continues

LONDON—Until Sept. 26, the premium of the London gold price over the franc parity was limited by the cost of shipment from Paris to London; the premium over the dollar parity had no direct limit, but since the export of gold was free from New York to Paris and from Paris to London, the cost of triangular gold shipments from New York to London via Paris was in practice the upper limit, according to the Financial News.

Since Sept. 26 the premium over the dollar parity has ceased to have even this indirect limit. In theory, a strong and persistent demand may raise the premium sky high, for no matter how high it is, the demand cannot be met by gold withdrawals from New York or elsewhere. In practice an abnormally high premium would, of course, lead to dishoarding.

There are still two countries—the United States and Belgium—whose monetary authorities are prepared to buy gold at a fixed price, while no monetary authorities in any country are prepared to sell gold to private arbitrageurs at a fixed price, or, indeed, at any price at all. This is the basic fact which should be borne in mind when forming an opinion about the prospects for the price of gold.

Low Treasury Rate Brings Criticism of Money Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—Hope that the new low interest rate set in the Treasury's $700,000,000 borrowing yesterday—despite its emphatic oversubscription—will mark a final climax in the Administration's easy-money policies is widely expressed in financial circles here today.

Criticism of the inflationary aspects of this easy-money policy has been mounting rapidly in recent weeks. The latest emphasis upon the need for curbs was given by Dr. Lionel D. Edie before the investment bankers of America, but that only follows a feeling that has been increasingly vocal in many channels of opinion reaching the Administration.

So emphatic, so united are these advices that most Washington observers expect a sharp diminution in government borrowings at such interest rates, as well as a rapid decline in total borrowings as the budget approaches nearer to a balance.

Whether a change from the easy money policies will come with the next big issue, however, is impossible to forecast. Additional financing is expected at some date before March 15, 1937, when income tax receipts are expected to be the largest in history. President Roosevelt's latest budget figures looked to the possible need of another $500,000,000 in new money beyond the $750,000,000 he had earlier felt to be necessary. This would probably necessitate entirely new borrowing.

Belief that the Administration will shortly be forced to take its own advice and tighten up its interest rates is partly based on the persistent reiteration of that very advice. Only last week, in a widely noted speech, James M. Landis, chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission, told the investment bankers that they must work to prevent a recurrence of the 1929 boom.

To which Dr. Edie was directly replying when he said: "Whoever is responsible for keeping money rates cheap is responsible for not curbing the boom."

Outwardly the Treasury has not yet given any warning that its easy money methods may be soon replaced by more timely policies, and after yesterday's oversubscription Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of Treasury, said: "This means, in regard to low money rates, that the issue was well-priced for the needs of the investing public."

The process of government borrowing from banks, it is pointed out, is the equivalent of the creation of new money. So long as this continues, artificial reflation is under way, and to talk about putting curbs on the boom, while artificially pumping up the boom, seems inconsistent to most observers.

The Treasury, it is pointed out, is not an ordinary borrower, whose motive is to get money as cheaply as he can. Its main role, along with meeting the monetary needs of the Government, is to assist and guide the broad economic and financial structure of the country. In launching out in its fiscal operations, the Treasury, therefore, has to adjust its own desires to get money as cheaply as possible along with the broader necessity of doing nothing to stimulate unduly or to restrict normal financial operations.

The present rates, described by one critic as "extremely, dangerously" low, are a clue to the effectiveness of the Administration in putting its own house in order in the national task preventing a boom getting out of hand. Observers are watching present and future borrowings with this test in mind.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The current Treasury offering, apart from the fact that it carries the lowest coupon on a bond in American history with the exception of a few small offerings over 20 years ago, also carries an unusual feature in the abandonment of the former special provisions for small subscribers.

During recent years, in an effort to popularize its bonds and reduce to some extent its heavy dependence on the banks as markets for these bonds, the Treasury has granted preferential treatment to smaller subscribers in the form of full allotment on their subscriptions where larger subscribers were forced to be content with fractional allotments. Up to the middle of 1935 subscriptions to $10,000 were allotted in full; since that time the full allocation has been granted only to subscriptions up to $5000. With the current offering this $5000 preference is also abandoned. The advantage thus lost to the small subscriber may be seen by the fact that allocations on recent offerings have run as low as seven per cent, due to the growing popularity of government bonds and the consequent heavy over-subscription.

This Treasury action has been caused by the growing frequency of what is currently called "free riding," a practice formerly called "postage-stamp bidding" or simply "shoe-string bidding." This consists in subscribing for new government offerings whose terms indicate an immediate premium, and then selling out immediately. A premium of a single point, not infrequent in government offerings, means a profit or "free ride" of $10.00 less commissions on a single bond, $100 on a $10,000 commitment.

Same Effect as Padding

The practice of "free riding" is not to be confused with that of padding subscriptions, but it has in part somewhat the same effect. With the increasing volume and popularity of government bond offerings, banks, insurance companies and individuals have found it necessary to subscribe far in excess of actual need in order to get even a fraction of the bonds wanted. With over-subscriptions running six, ten, and as high as fifteen times the actual offering, this has given an artificial picture of the market, and the Treasury has wished for some time to curb the practice.

One of the first steps in this direction was the regulation that commercial banks could not subscribe for bonds in excess of one half of their capital and surplus. This, however, put the banks at a decided disadvantage, not only in competition with insurance companies, which are not subject to such limitation, but also in competition with the small subscribers, whose numbers have been increasing despite the reduction from $10,000 to $5000 in the subscription privileged to full allotment.

The heavy over-subscriptions and immediate premiums characteristic of Treasury offerings have led to an enormous increase in free riding in the last two years. Brokerage customers, floor traders, bank depositors, customers of government bond houses, manufacturers, and others, have entered subscriptions without the least intention of carrying the bonds beyond the first few days after the offering date. The publicity given by Treasury and Federal Reserve efforts to curb the practice has only served to call further attention to the quick profits available.

Big Buyers also Guilty

Of course the practice has not been confined to $5000 subscribers. Wealthy firms and individuals have put down the necessary 5 per cent deposit, obtained their allotment, and promptly sold them. In some cases dealers have made agreements with their customers to take such bonds over from them immediately upon allocation, in addition to extending them the necessary loan for financing the deal, thus getting a larger amount of the bonds than they could hope to get allocated to their own names, and at a shade under the opening prices. Many banks have extended heavy short-term loans to their customers for such quick turns, merely on the security of the subscription, such loans not being subject to the Regulation T of the Federal Reserve Board under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 relating to bank loans to customers on securities.

The principal velvet, however, was of course in the small cash subscriptions. With a 5 per cent down-payment required and the possibility of an allocation as low as the 7 per cent made last June, the man who subscribed for $100,000 was scarcely better off than the man who subscribed for only $5000, with the further probability that the latter's subscription would not be subject to such close scrutiny by the Federal Reserve authorities handling the books.

A number of alternatives have been tried or proposed. In the summer of 1935 the Treasury tried the experiment of selling $100,000,000 lots of 2-7-8 per cent bonds at sealed bids in the same way that Treasury bills and municipal securities are sold, but the plan was violently opposed by the dealers and came a spectacular cropper when applied to an offering of guaranteed Federal Farm Mortgage notes.

Difficult for "Free Rider"

The banks have been requested, with the force of a mandate, not to extend loans or even assistance to customers who subscribe to Treasury offerings for the ride. Self-interest of the banks has further discouraged such loans, since they make it more expensive for the banks to acquire the bonds they want for their own portfolios. In addition the authorities have obtained the agreement of the largest government bond dealers not to make agreements with their customers to take up the latter's allotments in excess of their bona fide investment needs. The New York banks also abandoned last May their practice of making unsecured loans to dealers in government securities. The Treasury has worked out a complicated system of down payment, examination of subscriptions on a more minute scale than ever, with the possibility that the loan departments of member banks will be asked to show how dealers get the money with which to pay for portions of their subscriptions.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank informs Stock Exchange houses the amount of government bonds for which they may "reasonably" bid. The Treasury offering in September was said to have been offered with a period for subscription purposely brief in order to make it difficult for the free rider to "turn around" and sell.

New Record Sales By General Motors

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corp. reported sales to consumers in the United States in November were 155,552 units, the highest for the month on record, and compared with 136,859 in November, 1935.

Total sales to dealers in the United States and Canada, together with overseas shipments, were 191,720 units, which was likewise a November record. In the same month last year the total was 182,754 cars and trucks.

United States consumer sales in the first 11 months of this year were the highest on record. They totaled 1,546,741 units against 1,156,798 in the similar period last year. American dealers bought 1,485,529 cars in the 11 months in contrast with 1,220,924 in the same period of 1935.

Sales to dealers in this country in November also constituted a record for the month, totaling 156,041 units against 147,849 in November, 1935.

World sales for the 11 months came to 1,798,576 units compared with 1,529,990 in the similar period last year.

N. Y. Telephone Gains Stations

NEW YORK (AP)—The net gain in stations of the New York Telephone Co. in November was 10,040, compared with 5558 in November last year and a net loss of 1677 in November, 1934, the company reported. For the 11 months ended Nov. 30 the net station gain was 92,513 against 18,302 for the corresponding period of 1935. In the first 11 months of 1934 there was a net loss of 301 stations.

Cloth Business Continues Active And Prices Firm

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Although there was some slackening in the volume of total sales in primary cotton goods markets during the past week, dealing in many sections of the market continued very lively and prices continued strong and buoyant with but very few exceptions.

Increased offerings of special speculatively held yardage for near-by delivery served to take the edge off the market on some constructions, but actual spots continued strong and moved actively at sharp premiums because mills had practically nothing to offer and buyers were forced to cover their needs in second-hand circles, where offerings were considerably exceeded by current demand.

Prints Less Active

Print cloths were less active and sales failed to equal more than three quarters of the current week's loom output, but buying was active in some of the less prominent constructions and prices were strong on all except a few of the leading standard numbers on which the edge seemed to be off the prices for second quarter deliveries.

First quarter deliveries continued very firm but failed to advance further than the previous week's highs, though it was increasingly difficult to find February and March deliveries. The light weight numbers were in considerable demand, especially the 8.20 yard 44x40s which sold up to 5¾ cents for reasonably quick deliveries. Tobacco cloths were also strong on a basis of 46 to 47 cents a pound.

Sheetings were very active and prices on many of the more popular numbers advanced further on heavy trading. It is difficult to get deliveries now before the second quarter of the new year and spots and nearby goods are bring sharp premiums.

Carded broadcloths continued moderately active with prices holding very firm and tending higher on near-by deliveries of the 80x60s. On the higher count constructions there were more offerings, but prices continued strong.

On the heavy constructions dealing showed a tendency to increase in volume, and price advances on some of the leading numbers failed to stop the buying.

Demand for Combed Goods

In the combed goods section there was a great deal of business put through during the week, and mostly at firm or slightly higher prices, but a few instances of an easing tendency on some of the combed lawns came in for much attention, creating the appearance of an easing price movement. This existed, however, in less than half a dozen numbers, and most of the market remained unchanged, or slightly higher.

Strong sales of dimities were reported, and there was active demand for pongees, especially goods made with mule-spun yarn. Voiles were active and at improving prices and organdies also were taken in some volume for near-by deliveries. Piques were moving in better volume in the carded numbers, but there was some trading in combed piques and at full prices, too. Carded lawns sold well but at close prices, while many of the standard combed lawn numbers were moving steadily at the same prices as prevailed a week ago. Combed broadcloths were bought on a basis of 13¼ cents for 136x60s and 128x68s, which was the previous week's price, but some of the higher counts moved up fractionally.

The week saw considerable activity in finished goods and prices move up further without noticeably slowing down the demand for goods. Colored yarn fabrics especially were coming in for a lot of attention.

Percales sold heavily at the newly increased prices, and there was also a good bleached goods business on nainsooks, muslins, sheets and pillowcases, towels, and other domestics. Large quantities of cotton and part-wool blankets were ordered and some mills reported they were sold up for the 1937 season.

It has been a matter for wide interest and comment that buyers are now showing a disposition to extend their commitments for a considerably longer distance ahead. Apparently they feel confident of the holding power of the present market levels, as was shown this past week by very sizable attempts to buy certain print cloth construction for deliveries extending through the last five months of 1937 at prices fractionally above the prices quoted for May-June deliveries.

Chain Store Sales

November and 11 months sales of chain stores compare:

Grant (W. T.) Company

	1936	1935	P. C. Chge.
November	$9,492,018	$9,580,530	— 1.0
Eleven months	$1,022,646	77,160,798	+ 5.0

Sales for October showed an increase of 11.5 per cent over October, 1935.

Green (H. L.) Company, Inc.

	1936	1935	P. C. Chge.
November	$2,904,440	$2,683,513	+ 8.2
Ten months	24,846,709	21,814,615	+13.9

Sales for October showed an increase of 22.3 per cent over October, 1935. Stores in operation on Nov. 30 totaled 134, the same as a year ago.

McLellan Stores Corporation

	1936	1935	P. C. Chge.
November	$1,866,507	$1,813,177	+ 2.9
Ten months	16,740,418	15,379,834	+ 8.9

October sales showed an increase of 16.0 per cent over October, 1935.

Neisner Brothers, Inc.

	1936	1935	P. C. Chge.
November	$1,788,242	$1,841,498	— 2.8
Eleven months	17,953,203	16,025,400	+12.0

October sales showed an increase of 18.9 per cent over October, 1935.

Newberry (J. J.) Company, Inc.

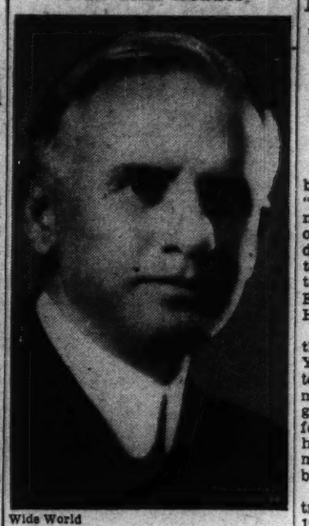
	1936	1935	P. C. Chge.
November	$3,903,547	$3,808,068	+ 2.5
Eleven months	40,108,080	36,186,150	+10.8

October sales showed an increase of 18.1 per cent over October, 1935.

Goldblatt Bros., Inc.

Goldblatt Bros., Inc., and subsidiaries show for the 39 weeks to Sept. 26 a net income of $1,231,422, equal to $2.05 each on 599,877 capital shares.

New Rail Leader



Wide World

Herbert Fitzpatrick, Selected as Head of the Midamerica Corporation, Which Controls the 23,000-Mile Van Sweringen Railroad Empire

Standardized Trade Practices Adopted By Yarn Industry

CHARLOTTE, N. C., (AP)—Leaders of the nation's carded yarn industry effected an organization here to work for standardized trade practices and to protect the mills' financial interests in any state or federal regulatory legislation.

Don P. Johnston of Wake Forest, N. C., was elected chairman, and state chairmen, who will form the association's executive committee and work with the general chairman were chosen as follows: South Carolina, S. H. Lander of Anderson; Georgia, W. N. Banks of Grantville; North Carolina, Arthur Winget of Albemarle; Alabama and Tennessee, Bragg Comer of Sylacauga, Ala.; New England states, Philip Dana of Westbrook, Maine.

Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute which sponsored the meeting, said 45 per cent of the yarn industry's production was represented.

He said no new policies concerning wages, hours, working conditions or other fundamental matters were dealt with, but that leaders in the industry expressed determination to preserve the more essential features of the old NRA code, and that this would be one of the aims of the state and regional chairmen working with the general chairman.

The mill executives adopted a protective clause for inclusion in sales contracts "in anticipation of possible state and federal legislation," said Dr. Murchison's announcement.

Text of this proviso was made public, as follows:

"The price on any undelivered portion of this contract is subject to increase or decrease due to any governmentally accepted codes, affecting sellers' costs, and shipments may be modified to the extent necessitated by any such action, legislation and or codes."

U. S. Issues Yield 0.041 and 0.092 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—As a result of the new offering of $100,000,000 Treaury bill, applications for $237,912,000, Secretary Morgenthau declared, and a total of $100,039,000 was accepted. The bills were of 97 and 273-day maturity.

For the shorter term securities $50,012,000 was accepted, ranging in price from par to 99.984, the latter being equivalent to a rate of about 0.059 per cent a year on a bank discount basis. In other words, for a portion of the bills the Government was paying no interest.

The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.989 and the average rate is about 0.041 per cent.

For the 273-day series $50,027,000 was accepted, ranging in price from 99.940, equivalent to a rate of about 0.079 per cent a year, to 99.925, equivalent to a rate of about 0.099 per cent. The average price of bills of this series to be issued is 99.930 and the average rate is about 0.092 per cent.

Spiegel, May, Stern Declares a $2 Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Spiegel, May, Stern Company, Inc., Chicago mail order house, declared a special dividend of $2 a share on the common stock, payable Dec. 18 to holders of record Dec. 12.

They also announced that in 1937 the stock would be on a $5 annual basis, that is, equal to $1 a share after giving effect to the 5-for-1 split-up approved by the stockholders at a special meeting Saturday. At that meeting the stockholders also voted to change the name of the company to Spiegel, Inc.

American Car & Foundry Company

NEW YORK (AP) — American Car & Foundry Co. reported net earnings after normal income tax for the six months ended Oct. 31 amounted to $729,376, equal to $2.43 a share on 300,000 shares of 7 per cent preferred stock. This compares with a net loss of $1,731,319 in the like period last year. The company has plants throughout the country.

Cotton Textile Boom

We have made a report on an old New England mill with 90 years of continuous operation.

Circular Sent on Request

Hodgdon & Company

18 POST OFFICE SQ., BOSTON, MASS.

HUBbard 3510

Increased Wages Urged as a Hedge Against Extremes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wage scales must be increased and hours shortened "to protect realistically our economic structure against the dangers of extreme liberalism or radicalism," declared C. W. Young, president of the Young Management Corporation, before members of the Sales Executive Club of New York at the Hotel Roosevelt here.

Discussing "Coming Problems in the Basic Business Cycle" Mr. Young said: "Profits arising out of technical advances and efficient methods should be passed on in greater proportion to workers in the form of higher pay rolls or shorter hours, or else higher wage scales, more employment, or by some combination of these."

He said that General Johnson tried this plan with poor results in 1932 because he "cracked down at the wrong time."

Right Time for Action

"Pressure for higher wages and shorter hours should be permitted when business is prosperous and can stand it," Mr. Young declared. "That is the time to give a part of the increasing net to workers and increase the purchasing power of the country through maintenance of employment. In this way we will tend to prevent any boom from going too far." Business men, he added, are recognizing this more and more.

In order to prevent any radical changes, Mr. Young declared that "we must train the unskilled workers, we must see that there is no tremendous body of unemployed at the time the next depression is only beginning, and we must insist not alone that the Federal Government balance its budget but we must see to it that the present high federal debt is reduced before another emergency presents itself."

Mr. Young said that one of the main causes of the beginning of a business depression is the gradual development of an unbalance in production between producers' goods and consumers' goods during the preceding period of prosperity.

Diversion of Income

"Business permits itself to become vulnerable during a period of prosperity by a gradual but steady diversion of income to expand the production of producers' goods with a consequent decrease in buying power for consumers' goods," he said. "This tendency to expand plants from profits during a period of prosperity actually tends to retard increases in employment through greater use of labor-saving machinery and more efficient methods, and even tends to decrease employment late in a period of prosperity."

"When some shock comes along, such as bumper world crops with a break in prices or in securities as a result of over-speculation, certain businesses find their markets not quite so large as anticipated. Then prices start to drop and the downward spiral of a business cycle is under way with a reduction in pay rolls, lowered purchasing power and growing debts."

Mr. Young felt that we could never "completely smooth out the business curve," but that reasonable adjustments during profitable periods could be made, with Government credit as a backlog during a period of depression.

Grocery Store Products Co.

Grocery Store Products Company and subsidiaries for the nine months to Sept. 30 show a profit from operations, of $48,789, including $5892 transferred from capital surplus, representing royalties on foreign rights, there was a profit of $54,681. Capital stock consists of 126,300 shares of 25 cents par. Current assets on Sept. 30, last, including $330,983 cash, amounted to $965,573 and current liabilities to $212,061.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Dec. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Dec. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Dec. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2

Puzzle Corner

Answers

1. In every object there is inexhaustible meaning, and the eye sees in it what the eye brings means of seeing.
2. Bat, Hat, Hit, Hit, Hut, Rut, Run, Run, Rut, Out.
3. Four acres.
4. Outside E, R (Outsider).
5. Per annum—annually; tempus fugit—time flies; non obstante—notwithstanding; pax in bello—peace in war; post meridiem—after noon; per se—by itself; sub rosa—covertly; ipso jure—by the law, itself; ad libitum—at pleasure; in dubio—in doubt.

Many New Faces With Detroit at Boston Garden Tonight—Morris for Trophy

Red Wings Hard Hit For Contest Tonight

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When Jack Adams trouped into Boston with his champion Detroit Red Wings the team hardly resembled that which submerged Maroons and Maple Leafs in the playoffs last year. Victims of circumstances, the Wings presented a group of hastily gathered minor league protégés to fill vacancies of regulars who are recuperating from a series of mishaps.

Marty Barry, heavy scorer of the team who formerly performed in a Bruin uniform, limped; Mud Bruneteau, the recruit who scored the overtime goal against Maroons in last year's playoff, is not ready; Syd Howe cannot play; Scotty Bowman is nowhere near ready and last Sunday night against Americans the Wings lost their team captain and stellar defenseman, Doug Young.

It is a long season yet, declares Adams, and he manages to maintain equilibrium in that most of his absentees will soon be back in uniform. Meanwhile Adams and his able lieutenant, Jim Norris, Jr., keep the club going as shown in their last two games in which they shut out Rangers at Detroit, 2-0, and tied Americans in New York, Sunday, 3 to 3.

Our Bruins also have had some setbacks with the loss of Eddie Shore and Peggy O'Neil. Shore has not played for several games, but may see action next Sunday night at New York against Amerks, while O'Neil is out for the next few games. Tonight the Bruins will have Milton Schmidt, recruit farming with Providence, on the bench for emergency.

New men on the Wings roster tonight will be Don Deacon, Hal Mackie, Orville Roulston and either Burr Williams or Johnny Gallagher. All excepting the last mentioned are farm players of the Wings who are developing as members of the Pittsburgh Hornets in the American-International League. It was not learned late today whether Burr Williams, who once wore a Cub uniform for a brief period, or Gallagher, on loan to Americans the early part of the season, would play tonight.

If Barry does not play, Gordon Pettinger will center the first line with Larry Aurie and Herb Lewis. The other lines will be more or less makeshift. Roulston, Gallagher or Williams will help fill the loss of Doug Young. Ebbie Goodfellow and the hard-hitting Bucko McDonald are the other defensemen.

Victory for the Bruins tonight will lift them from third in the American group standing to second. The Detroiters now occupy second by a margin of one point over the locals. If Detroit manages to win or tie, the genial Jack Adams will be due for loud acclaim from his home town fans—gaining satisfactory results on a road trip despite crippled forces. Immediately after tonight's game the Wings hurry home for an engagement with Canadiens at Detroit.

Medford Hurdler Doubles Activity For Husky Track

Ray Henderson, from Medford, will be the man of all work for the Northeastern track team this year. He is slated to run the dash and 300 in addition to his hurdles specialty. Henderson will be one of the outstanding hurdlers in New England, now that Phil Good of Bowdoin has departed. For the past two years Henderson has been second to Good in both high and low hurdle events in the New England intercollegiates, so he will be favored to capture both titles this spring.

The extra competition is not expected to hurt Henderson's hurdling, for the other two events fit in nicely. He is capable of 5 1-5s. for the 45-yard dash and 34 2-5s. in the 300, both performances good enough for points. He is consistently clocked in 6s. over the 45-yard high hurdle route indoors.

With an extra week in which to polish its attack, Northeastern's basketball team is expected to show to much better advantage on Saturday night against Conn. State than it did last week in the opener with American International.

The sharp shooting of Henry Bialkowski was one of the more pleasant things about the opener. The letterman from Salem, used in a reserve capacity, scored 14 points to give the Huskies a lead on which to coast. He will be a starting guard against the Nutmeggers, according to the present plans of McCoy, which call for the shifting of Almstrom to center.

Corner Shots

"A" Players Begin

Another squash racquets season gets under way tonight.

Four matches are scheduled on Greater Boston courts in what is known as the Class A league of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association. The Harvard University team entertains the Harvard Club Whites; the Union Boat Club Blues clash with the U. B. C. Whites at the Union Boat Club; Dartmouth Club plays at the University Club and Harvard Club Reds meet the Walk-Over players in Brockton. Harvard Graduates drew a bye.

One other match in the Class A inter-club division will be played this month—Dec. 15. Team play will be resumed on Jan. 12.

Team Leaders

Captains of the Class A teams are as follows: Dartmouth Club, Francis Chase; Harvard Club Reds, John G. Cornish; Harvard Club Whites, A. M. Sonnabend; Harvard Graduates, Lincoln Olmsted; Union Boat Club Blues, R. V. Wakeman; Union Boat Club Whites, J. Lindsay Ware; University Club, Edwin P. Gunn; and Walk-Over Club, Lawrence E. Allen. J. B. Barney is manager of the Harvard University team.

Intercity Competition

Two important tournaments are scheduled this month. The Lockett Cup intercity matches are scheduled at Philadelphia, Dec. 12 and 13, and the Middlesex Bowl invitation tournament gets under way Dec. 14 at the Union Boat Club.

Last season the Lockett Cup matches were played in Boston. The New York team defeated Philadelphia and the Boston team defeated Philadelphia. The match between Boston and New York was very close, the New Yorkers winning 4 to 3. This is the closest that Boston has come to winning the series in a long time. Members of the 1935 Boston team were: J. M. Hall, Ware, T. E. Jansen Jr., Wakeman, H. K. Cross, Cornish and Sonnabend.

Hall won a leg on the Middlesex Bowl last winter, defeating Ware in the final round. The Massachusetts S. R. A. has taken over this tournament and will continue to run it during the Christmas holidays.

Glidden Prepares

Germain G. Glidden, Harvard graduate, who was top man last season in Massachusetts and Harvard squash racquets and winner of the national championship, has successfully launched in the Metropolitan New York area his preparation for the coming U. S. championship. Encountering the pick of the players of the game, he won the annual Gold Squash Racket invitation tournament of the Rockaway Hunting Club, at Cedarhurst, Long Island, last week end. He came from behind to defeat Don Strachan of Philadelphia, 4—15, 15—13, 5—15, 15—12, 15—8. D. D.

Cardinals Take Owen

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 8 (AP)—Donald E. Beach, president of the Columbus Red Birds of the American Association, said yesterday that Arnold (Mickey) Owen, catcher, had been sold to the parent St. Louis Cardinals for cash and three players. In exchange for Owen, rated one of the outstanding prospects in the American Association, the Red Birds received Ed Heusser, pitcher, and Chick Fullis and Lynn King, outfielders.

Maroons Sign Kaminsky

MONTREAL, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Montreal Maroons of the National Hockey League signed Max Kaminsky, high-scoring Boston Bruins forward, yesterday. Kaminsky, on the Boston suspension list for refusing to come to terms, will replace Jerry Shannon, injured in the Toronto game Saturday.

Michigan on Yale Schedule in 1938

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 8 (AP)—Yale's eight-game 1938 football schedule featuring the return of Columbia and renewal of relations with Michigan after a lapse of more than half a century held the attention today of the university's students and alumni.

Columbia's Lions will open the slate Oct. 1, with Harvard scheduled to close it Nov. 19. Michigan, off the Yale gridiron program since 1883, will be met Oct. 22 and will be the first Big Ten team to invade the Bowl since 1932 when Chicago and Yale engaged in a 7-to-7 tie.

The 1937 schedule, also calling for eight games, allows for the meeting of Maine in the opening game, the return of Army after a year's lapse and a second engagement with Cornell. The Big Red team from Ithaca, N. Y., will not be met in 1938, however. The schedules:

For 1937—Oct. 2, Maine; 9, Penn; 16, Army; 23, Cornell; 30, Dartmouth; Nov. 6, Brown; 13, Princeton; 20, Harvard at Cambridge, Mass.

For 1938—Oct. 1, Columbia; 8, Penn at Philadelphia; 15, Navy; 22, Michigan; 29, Dartmouth; Nov. 5, Brown; 12, Princeton at Princeton, N. J.; 19, Harvard.

Princeton Stars Accept

HAMILTON, N. Y., Dec. 8 (AP)—Two more outstanding football players were added to the All-East squad yesterday. Andy Kerr, co-coach of the eastern forces, announced that Ken Sandbach, quarterback, and Fred Ritter, tackle, both of Princeton, have accepted invitations to play against the All-West eleven on the coast.

Bruins' Strategy Board

By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right—Fred Hitchman, Former Bruin Defenseman, Now Assistant Manager; Capt. Jack Beattie, Left Wing; Art Ross, Manager

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

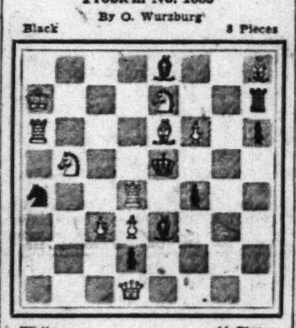
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Dec. 8, 1936

Problem No. 1885

By O. Wurzburg

Black 8 Pieces



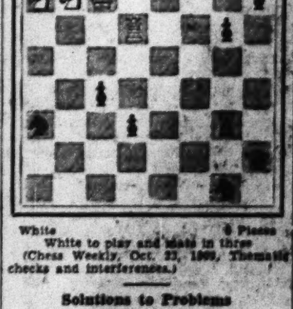
White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two (Philadelphia Telephone, 1892. Multiple unpinning, a beautiful piece of construction.)

Problem No. 1886

By O. Wurzburg

Black 9 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three (Chess Weekly, Oct. 22, 1909. Thematic checks and interferences.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1883. R-QB7

No. 1884. 1. B-Kt4 PxB
2. Q-Kt8ch!
1. ——— P-B6
2. Kt-K7ch
1. ——— R-K19
2. Q-R8ch!

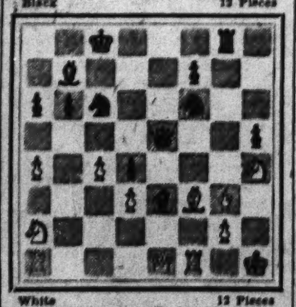
End-Game No. 333. Black Wins: 1 BxKKtP (Black), R-Kt4; 2 B-B4, RxPch; 3 K-K6, R-B7; 4 K-B7, Resigns. If 1 . . . KxB; 2 K-K6, K-Kt; 3 P-B6, R-Kt3; 4 R-KKt1, and wins.

End-Game

Here is a bit of spectacular counter-combination play. White in the position below played Kt-B5, hoping to ease the attack. Black, however, found this move offered just the opportunity he was waiting for. From Weresshagin-Arkiin, Tambow, 1923.

End-Game No. 334

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

After White plays Kt-B5, Black forces a brilliant win.

Notes

Local readers are reminded of Reshevsky's simultaneous in Lawrence, Mass., on the evening of Dec. 10.

The next important item on the international chess calendar is the Hastings Christmas tournament. Fine, who has been staying in Holland since the Nottingham tournament, will play, along with Dr. Alekhine, Dr. Vidmar, Eliskases, Miss Menchik, Sir George A. Thomas, Winter, Tylor, and Reynolds, an English player who finished first in the strong major open tournament at Nottingham. This is the seventeenth annual Christmas Congress sponsored by the Hastings chess contingent. Play will be from Dec. 28 to Jan. 6. Capablanca, who has been in England since the Nottingham tournament, will not play, probably because of Dr. Alekhine's participation. These two rivals, both former world's champions, may have demanded unusual fees to play in the same tournament. Capablanca is returning to his native Cuba for the holidays.

The Department of Municipal Recreation of the Milwaukee, Wis., Public Schools has issued a pamphlet entitled "How to Teach Chess," which tells of the class instruction it has offered in afternoon and evening social centers and on the playgrounds. This quotation reveals their method of operation: "The general impression exists that chess is a very difficult game to learn and to play. It is necessary to destroy this idea by supplying the psychology of play—that is, to get the person to whom one is teaching the game to play it at once. Anyone teaching a game can destroy all desire on the part of the learner to participate if too much explaining is done."

The game below was contested in the Amsterdam tournament of last October. The present world's champion defeated his predecessor in an eventful Four Knights. Alekhine maintained the initiative for a long time, presenting Euwe with defensive problems that required a high order of skill. Once Alekhine's attack finally was refuted the ensuing ending developed in Euwe's favor, and although the win was difficult and prolonged, it was nevertheless, inevitable.

Four Knights' Opening

Alekhine White	Euwe Black	Alekhine White	Euwe Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	31 P-Kt5	PxP
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	32 Kt-Q5	Kt-Bsch
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	33 K-K12	KtxQ
4 B-Kt5	B-Kt5	34 KtxQch	K-Q2
5 Castles	Castles	35 Kt-Q5	K-K3
6 P-Q3	P-Q3	36 B-Rth4	P-Ph4
7 Kt-K2	Kt-Q2	37 PxP(h)	RxP
8 P-B3	B-B4	38 K-R3	KtxBP
9 Kt-Kt3	P-B3	39 B-B7	R-QB1
10 B-B4	Kt-Kt3	40 KR-K	Kt-Kt3
11 P-Q4	R-K	41 RxR	PxR
12 B-Kt3	PxP	42 R-Q8	KtxKtch
13 PxP	B-Kt3	43 K-Kt2	R-K1
14 Kt-Kt5	BxB	44 K-Kt6	K-B3
15 QxB	Q-Q2	45 R-B3	P-R4
16 P-B3	P-KR3	46 K-B5	K-Kt3
17 Kt-B3	R-K1	47 R-R8	RxP
18 Kt-B4	KtxKt	48 RxP	K-B4
19 BxKt	B-Kt3	49 P-R4	P-Kt4
20 QR-Q	QR-K	50 R-R8	R-K5
21 K-B	P-Q4	51 R-B8ch	K-K4
22 P-Kt3	Kt-B2	52 R-K8ch	K-Q5
23 Kt-B5	P-B3	53 R-QKt8	P-B4
24 P-KKt4	PxP	54 P-Kt4(c)	P-B5
25 BxKP	Kt-B3	55 P-R5	R-K6ch
26 Q-Q3	K-R	56 K-B2	R-QR6
27 R-KKt1	B-B2	57 R-KKt8	P-B6
28 P-B4	Q-B2	58 RxP	R-R7ch
29 QR-KB(a)	BxB	59 K-B3	P-B7
30 RPxB	Kt-K5	60 R-Kt and resigns	

(a) Why does White pass up the inviting 29 KtxKtP?

(b) Alekhine later felt this was the decisive mistake. 37 R-B3 defending the KP indirectly was the alternative, but the text leads to rooks and pawns ending not easily evaluated.

(c) A blunder that simplifies Black's winning problems. Relatively better is 54 P-R5, but after R-K8; 55 P-R6, R-QR8; 56 R-QR8, P-B5; 57 P-R7, K-Q6; 58 K-Kt4, P-Q5; 59 KxP, K-B7; 60 R-QB8, RxP; 61 RxPch, K-Q6, the game is still won for Black.

Those who would enjoy fuller notes on this game will find them, by Euwe, in the November issue of the excellent new English publication, Chess.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

New York Giants and Detroit Lions won eastern and western sections, respectively, of National Pro Football League.

Packers Have A Better Average Than Redskin's

When the Green Bay Packers meet the Boston Redskins for the National Professional Football League championship at the Polo Grounds, New York, Sunday, the westerners will have the better average in statistics.

Compiled official figures give the western division club a better record on ground gained, forward passes and points scored, the eastern champions being only superior defensively in that they held opponents to the lowest yardage of the league and were third in number of points scored against them.

Packers again display an advantage going into this playoff game by having beaten the Redskins in the two previous regular scheduled games this season. They won the first at Green Bay, 31-6, and then edged the easterners here at Fenway park, 7-3, in the second encounter.

The Packers finished the regular schedule with team titles in scoring and forward passing, while Boston was the best defensive team for the second year, according to final team statistics.

The Packers scored 248 points, 54 more than tallied by the Bears in 1935, and completed 108 out of 258 passes for a 42 per cent average. Boston allowed opponents only 2166 yards on defense. Other leaders were the Detroit Lions which annexed the ground gaining honors and Chicago Bears team which had only 94 points scored against it.

Detroit broke the league ground gaining mark for a 12-game schedule by running up 3703 yards. The record is 3750 made by the Bears in 1934 in 13 games. This is the first time in four years the Bears failed to annex the team offensive title.

The Bears and Packers finished second and third in ground gaining with 3416 and 3323 yards, while Detroit and Bears finished second and third in scoring with 235 and 222 points, respectively. Detroit and Pittsburgh were second and third in forward passing with averages of 41 per cent and 40 per cent, each only 1 per cent behind its superior. Final team statistics:

Western Division

Team	Y.G.	O.Y.G.	F.P.	P.C.
Green Bay	3323	2664	258	108
Bears	3416	3000	170	58
Detroit	3703	2479	146	61
Cardinals	2854	2725	183	68

Eastern Division

Boston	2621	2168	214	77
Pittsburgh	2225	3032	198	81
New York	2751	2840	179	69
Brooklyn	1922	2798	141	43
Philadelphia	2068	2857	170	59

Golf Winners at Miami

Wide World

Bob Servis (Left) of Dayton, Ohio, Low Amateur and Winner of Henry L. Doherty Trophy, Examines His Prize With Ralph Guldahl (Right), Western Open Champion From St. Louis, Mo., Who Scored 281 to Take First Prize of $2500 Among Professionals in the Miami Biltmore $10,000 Open Golf Tourney Which Ended Yesterday

Sports Huddle

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 8 (AP)—Favorite for the 1936 Sullivan memorial trophy as year's outstanding amateur athlete, Glenn Morris, the Colorado boy who taught himself how to smash world records in the decathlon and topped the Olympic iron men . . . Jesse Owens, though still very much in the running for the award, has had the "finger" put on him by the A. A. U. . . . Jesse didn't distinguish himself, say the athletic master minds, by his professional backflip, but they can't take those gold medals away from the Bnuckeye Bullet the way they did Jim Thorpe's after the 1912 Olympics.

Eleanor Holm Jarrett may stir up trouble for the Metropolitan Association by demanding a show-down on her amateur status . . . Eleanor's name never reached the convention floor, nor did any of the other Olympic "cases" emerge for discussion in the official proceedings but the delegates waged many a post-Olympic battle while relaxing between sessions. . . .

The A. A. U. side-stepped trouble over the rivalry between newspaper rivals promoting amateur boxing by referring the subject to a committee for "further study." . . The situation concerns sponsors of Golden Gloves contests, particularly in Omaha and Milwaukee . . . The A. A. U. voted to take a 5 per cent "cut" of future "gates" for international amateur boxing competitions, instead of the customary 10 per cent, as a step toward relieving the promotion strain . . .

The Brundage-Walsh forces, which lost out to Jerry Mahoney in the A. A. U. election, attempted a "grand coup" by getting the election under way at the unfashionable hour of 8 a. m. Sunday . . . The Mahoney forces came a-running after the whistle was blown, some of them still in their dinner clothes, and quickly won an agreement to postpone the election until 10:30 . . . Pat Walsh took his defeat so much to heart that he didn't even stay for the finish of the battle royal, but Avery Brundage, the retiring prexy and target of Olympic opposition, stuck it out to the last speech . . . The Olympic chief proved he can "take it" . . .

Sammy Baugh, greatest forward passer in Southwest football history, received the Houston Post's annual award last night as the "most valuable player" in the Southwest Conference . . . Sammy won the huge trophy by getting a perfect score of 49 points in the ballot among seven sports editors, one for each conference club . . . Experts rate Douglas Locke, 147-pound backfield star of St. Mary's University, as one of the finest all-around ball handlers in Texas . . .

"Poss" Parsons, sports editor of the Denver Post and successful bidder for the A. A. U. National Men's Basketball Tournament for the third-straight year, was a nine-letter athlete at University of Iowa . . . The A. A. U. passed up the balmy atmosphere of Miami for its 1937 convention in preference to the "Ivy League" surroundings of Boston . . . Southwest football followers say Sammy Baugh will puncture Santa Clara's unbeaten record this Saturday, if there's dry footing for Texas Christian's invasion of the coast . . . Meanwhile here's a belated bouquet for W. Don Harrison, the man behind Pittsburgh's athletic guns, for landing the Rose Bowl match with Washington after most everybody said it couldn't be done.

Golfers on Way To Nassau Open

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Dec. 8 (AP)—The sun-kissed young men who follow the winter golfing trail for a living turned toward a $4,000 goal in the Bahama Islands today after pocketing $10,000 from the Miami Biltmore's seventh annual open.

Ralph Guldahl, husky St. Louis automobile salesman, rode high among the money seekers who put to sea for the 72-hole Nassau open, play starting Saturday.

Guldahl captured the $2500 top share of the Biltmore despite a shaky finish and a two-stroke penalty yesterday and this added to his $1000 first prize from the Augusta open of the week before.

Guldahl won by virtue of three sub-par rounds for the first three days of play. If he had had to depend on his game yesterday he would have been out of luck—it was a 76, five above par.

He posted 283 for the 72 holes. Two strokes better than Horton Smith of Chicago, who took second place and the accompanying $1250. Gene Sarazen of New York and Harold "Jug" McSpaden of Winchester, Mass., tied at 286, split third and fourth money of $1750.

On the seventh hole yesterday Guldahl almost drove into a canal. His ball stopped on the brink and the lie was heart-breaking.

The ball technically was within the hazard but Guldahl parted the grass as if it were ordinary rough. Lawson Little and Denny Shute, his playing partners, filed a protest and the tournament committee upheld them, assessing Guldahl a penalty of two strokes, giving him a seven.

The amateur trophy went to Bob Servis of Dayton, Ohio, with 300.

Two Boston Games For Crusader Eleven

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 8 (AP)—The football schedule of Holy Cross College for 1937 was announced today as follows:

Sept. 27, St. Anselm's. Oct. 2, Providence; 9, Georgetown; 16, University of Georgia at Boston; 23, Western Maryland; 30, Temple. Nov. 6, Colgate; 13, Brown at Providence. 20, Carnegie Tech; 27, Boston College at Boston.

Robert F. Mautner of New Britain, Conn., center of the team the last two seasons, was announced as captain of the 1937 team, and Robert F. Welch of New York and Frank McHugh of Lynn were announced as co-managers of the 1937 team.

Varsity football letters were awarded 24 players on the 1936 team.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Football Odds and Ends

When the University of Washington picked Pittsburgh as its eastern opponent for the Rose Bowl game at Pasadena, Calif., next New Year's Day, it sprang a surprise on the football public and caused no little discussion. There is no question but what the Pittsburgh eleven was one of the best in the East this fall; but its record was not as good as that of Louisiana State University or University of Alabama in the South. In a letter I received from Seattle before the selection was made, the writer said that Alabama would undoubtedly receive the selection. Why the shift was made is a question. The Panthers have been to the Bowl three times, and the last two invasions showed them up in a very poor light. Since they have been selected, it is up to them to play their best brand of football and show the gridiron public that they are worthy of the selection. The last team from the "East" to play in the bowl was Columbia, and well did it merit the selection by springing a great surprise on Stanford. It is now up to the Panthers from Pittsburgh to do their best to emulate the Lions of Columbia and a close, hard-fought game is to be looked for.

The Strangest Game

While there were only a very few games played last Saturday, one of them produced what, to me at least, appears to have been the most surprising result of the entire season. When it is recalled that the season of 1936 was one of the strangest yet chronicled, I must admit it is going a long way to refer to the Southern California-Notre Dame tie as the strangest of all. There were many games this year in which the winning team was outplayed in every department but scoring. Yale being a winner of several games in which the opposition made more first downs and gained more yards only to find that the Bulldog had come off the field with the winning ball tucked under Larry Kelley's arm. But when was there a case where a team made 18 first downs to only one for the opposition, and that by the aid of a penalty; rushed 223 yards to 24; completed seven forward passes to four to gain 138 yards to 23; run back kicks 157 yards to 55, and averaged 40 yards to 34 by punting, only to be held to a tie score? If anything like that happened in any other game this year, it failed to come to my attention, and this 13-to-13 tie is certainly worthy of a prominent place in the book.

Professional Football in Boston

Announcement that the playoff game between the Boston Redskins and the Green Bay Packers for the championship of the National Professional Football League will be played at the Polo Grounds, New York, instead of in Boston again, brings to light the question as to whether or not professional football has a big future in the United States and what effect it may have on the college game. Some have claimed that it would force college football to a place similar to that occupied by college baseball; but I do not believe such will ever be the case. I have always believed that there was a place for the professional game, although I have never believed that it would be as popular as the college game. It is bound to lack a sentiment which has always gone with the college variety, and I can see no way of building this up. The professionals must depend on a higher grade of play and a desire on the part of the public to see individual stars after their college days are over. It is true that professional football has not paid in Boston and Boston is one of the best cities for sport in the country. But one must not jump to the hasty conclusion that Boston failed to support the Redskins because it did not like the professional game. There were other factors in the case for which the management must thank itself. It is difficult to see how there can now be a successful future for professional football in Boston unless the backers promote a team which will win the fancy of Boston fans more than has been the case with the Redskins.

Matsuyama in Tie For Billiard Lead As Layton Loses

CHICAGO, Dec. 8 (AP)—Red-headed Jay Bozeman of Detroit doesn't figure to wirt the world's three cushion billiards title but he's capable of having something to say about who does.

The 29-year-old Bozeman, youngest player entered, matched the veteran Johnny Layton at every turn last night, defeating the Sedalia, Mo., expert, 50 to 27, in 60 innings. The defeat dropped Layton into a tie for first place with Kinrey Matsuyama of Japan. Each has won five and lost two.

Willie Hoppe of New York suffered a stiff blow in his fight to retain his title when he lost, 50 to 41, to Otto Reiselt, Philadelphia veteran. Reiselt led almost from the beginning to hand Hoppe his third defeat in six starts. The match went 57 innings.

Tiff Denton of Kansas City defeated Earl Lookabaugh of Chicago, 50 to 41, in 55 innings. Matsuyama won his fifth game by defeating Art Thurnblad of Chicago, 50 to 14, in 42 innings. It was the most one-sided score of the tournament. The standings:

	W.	L.	Pts.	Inns.	HR.	SO.
Matsuyama	5	2	310	397	13	49
Layton	5	2	305	379	11	28
Cochran	3	3	277	303	10	35
Denton	4	3	310	400	8	54
Bozeman	4	4	381	391	9	37
Reiselt	3	4	332	419	8	44
Hoppe	3	3	285	278	10	37
Thurnblad	1	6	292	370	7	48
Hall	2	5	345	384	7	37
Lookabaugh	2	7	359	441	8	41

Yankees Top Boston Shamrocks in Final

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Led by fleet-footed Harry Newman, the New York Yankees last night defeated the Boston Shamrocks 20 to 13 in what was announced as the final game of the American Professional Football League season. When Newman was not running the ends or flinging passes about the frozen gridiron, Doug Wycoff and Ken Strong were ripping the Shamrock line apart with power plunges.

Lagging behind a 13-to-0 score at the beginning of the second half, the Shamrocks came to life as Hank Soar ran back a kickoff for a touchdown. Their second score came on a pass, Soar to Uzdavinis. Substituting for Newman in the second half, Kaufman, scored the third touchdown for the Yankees when he intercepted a pass and raced 64 yards through opposition tacklers.

Duquesne Meets Miss. State

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 8 (AP)—Football teams from Mississippi State and Duquesne University will meet New Year's Day in the annual Orange Bowl game, Chairman W. Keith Phillips of the Orange Bowl committee announced today the Mississippi State Maroons had accepted a bid to represent the South in the intersectional battle.

Trinity Elects Guard

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 8 (AP)—Trinity College football players elected Herb Vinick of Hartford the 1937 captain, it was announced today. Vinick, brilliant guard, was named recently on the Associated Press all-Connecticut small college eleven.

Stidham Succeeds Jones

NORMAN, Okla., Dec. 8 (AP)—Major Lawrence C. (Biff) Jones's successor as football coach at the University of Oklahoma will be Tom Stidham, line coach the last two years.

Table Tennis

The annual Massachusetts table tennis championships will be held at the Charlestown branch of the Boys' Clubs of Boston Friday and Saturday of this week.

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PLYMOUTH LAST 2 TIMES Tonight-8:30
MORRIS GEST presents
A CHINESE COMEDY IN ENGLISH
LADY PRECIOUS STREAM
By S. I. HSIUNG
with Clarence Derwent, Constance Carpenter, First Play, American Theatre Society and Theatre Guild. Evs. $1.10-$2.75; Thursday-Saturday Matinees, $1.10-$2.20.

Shubert TWO WEEKS Tonight-8:30
Evs. 55c-2.20 Wed. Mat., 55c to $1.10
Sat. Mat., 55c to $1.65
Farewell Tour, Last Chance to See Glorious Musical Masterpiece
BLOSSOM TIME
Schubert Melodies—Romberg Music

NEW YORK, N. Y.

LAURENCE RIVERS, Inc. presents
William Gaxton : : Kitty Carlisle
in ERIK CHARELL'S
White Horse Inn
International Musical Comedy Hit
CENTER Theatre, 45th St. and 8 Av.
Evs., 8:30—55c to $3.85
New York City Mats. Wed.—55c to $2.20, Sat.—55c to $2.75

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Original Character Sketches
THE CARAVAN 110 EAST 59TH STREET
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 11, 1936 at 8:30 o'clock
Tickets (including tax): $2.00 and $1.10
Management: Helen M. Peyton, 14 E. 38th St.

Towers for Weather Stations Planned on Pacific Islands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Radio transmitters capable of connecting with Honolulu in any kind of weather will be installed on Jarvis, Howland and Baker Islands in January. Meteorological data broadcast from these United States possessions will become a part of the daily Pacific weather chart. Installation of equipment will culminate two years of reclamation, colonization and exporation, to strengthen title to the islands and to prepare them for Pacific air commerce.

Lost in the swirl of progress when sail was replaced by steam, and when shipping lanes were run far from their shores, Jarvis, Howland and Baker have suddenly bobbed to prominence again and apparently are destined for an important part in development of air travel; a modernized version of the role they played in early Pacific shipping.

Letter Box

Particularly is this true of Baker. Bleached by an equatorial sun and scarred by sand-laden winds, a covered box on a weathered wooden stake driven into the flat, desolate surface of Baker Island served for years as a mid-Pacific postoffice. Sailing ships, pushed along the equator by favorable winds, stopped at this uninhabited islet to look for mail. They took with them correspondence going their way and left behind letters for other ships to carry to other destinations. Many of the letters were logs of experience which early seafarers left behind to smooth voyages of ships to follow. Towering radio transmitters will take over the functions of this crude communication system.

Baker and Howland, sister strands only 40 miles apart, lie approximately 1000 miles eastward of Jarvis, which is largest of the trio and marks almost the exact center of the Pacific. Jarvis lies only a few minutes from where the 160th meridian crosses the equator.

Permanent Houses

Development of these coral outcroppings as landing bases on an air route from the United States to New Zealand via Hawaii remains a possibility; but for the present interest will center in maintenance of weather observation stations, according to Richard B. Black, field representative of the Department of the Interior. Mr. Black has supervised two expeditions for purpose of transporting materials for the weather observatories and permanent housing facilities. Under his direction a three-room tropical bungalow and meteorological "shack" have been built on each island. These houses have replaced makeshift huts which temporary colonists fabricated from shipwrecks and old dwellings of the guano workers. A year's water supply for each island has been assured by installation of three 800-gallon tanks.

Equipment is laboriously set ashore by floating it or boating it through the surf, which frequently is of mountainous proportions; particularly near Baker, which has occasionally been washed completely across by high seas.

Amateur Operators

The present staff of colonists, four on each island, were trained by naval aerologists at the fleet air base, Pearl Harbor. Their duties are to make recordings of upper air weather conditions by use of theodolites; plotting boards, charts, and hydrogen balloons. After installation of the radio transmitters in January, the balloon soundings will be made twice daily.

Even at this early stage in the project's history the worth of the islands as weather observatories has been proved. When the maritime strike swept all merchant vessels from regular shipping lanes, Pan American Airways called upon the islands to furnish daily weather reports to supplant information which the company normally receives from ships at sea. Through amateur radio operators among the personnel of the islanders, the requested reports were flashed regularly to Honolulu.

Forestation

Each of the islands is flat and desolate. Rain clouds at times drop their moisture in the seas all around the shore but not a drop on the land —a phenomenon evidently caused by a column of heated air that rises and splits the clouds. If the surfaces could be forested, or even slightly vegetated, it is believed they would receive much greater rainfall. On this account, Mr. Black has transported to the islands hundreds of small trees, including hala, milo, ironwood and coconut seedlings, all of which are relatively hardy and have been known to thrive on other tropical islands.

Court

(Continued from Page 1)

the attractive "loss-leader" type of advertising which the small retailer can seldom afford, thereby taking away another of the competitive advantages which the big unit has enjoyed during past years and which have made possible the phenomenal spread of the chain store in the United States.

"Price-fixing," properly speaking, is not enjoying any comparable revival. This practice flourished in many forms under NRA as basing-point systems, open-price systems, prohibitions against sales below cost, etc. It was made possible by the immunity from antitrust law prosecution guaranteed under NRA.

While the Federal Trade Commission has by no means yet undertaken a crusade for antitrust law enforcement, there has been noticeable here a general increase of pressure in that direction and various indications of probable action against more glaring examples of collusive price-fixing.

Scope Held Uncertain

The scope of the decision is the subject of some uncertainty here. It is agreed that wherever laws exist comparable to those of Illinois and California, which were directly involved in the decision, the producer of a trade-marked product will be able to require absolute respect for his advertised price. The retailer cannot cut the price of a trade-marked article without the consent of the owner of the trade mark.

Whether it extends this protection to the producer in other states is not quite clear. Some legal circles are inclined to believe that it does, while others hold that it merely recognizes the validity of state laws to achieve this objective.

Oregon Statute On Syndicalism Up To Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Arguments on constitutionality of the Oregon criminal syndicalism law, which prohibits anyone from advocating industrial or political revolution by force, were brought today before the Supreme Court.

The measure was attacked by Dirk de Jonge, sentenced to serve seven years in the state penitentiary on conviction of violating the statute during a Communist meeting at Portland, Ore., in 1934, called to protest against police activity during a seamen's strike.

The Supreme Court began hearing two weeks of arguments after announcing decisions in 17 of 28 pending cases. Only one of five involving new-deal legislation was decided.

Utility Act Up

In that, the court directed the District of Columbia Federal Court to consider anew whether to defer trial of cases attacking constitutionality of the public utility holding company act until a final decision is obtained in litigation brought by the Department of Justice against the Electric Bond and Share Company.

The court ruled members of the New York Stock Exchange who bought securities for their own account are not entitled for income tax purposes to compute the value of such unsold stocks at the end of the year on the basis of the market value.

The court also held Albert Fried and Benjamin Einhorn, members of a Wall street partnership firm, were entitled to compute the value of their securities at market price in connection with income taxes.

Stockholders Lose

Walter E. Meyer of New York city and other minority stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway, lost in their contention the carrier had been damaged financially as a result of a conspiracy to control it.

J. P. Morgan and Company lost in an effort to be classified separately from the Reconstruction Corporation and the Railroad Credit Corporation in claims totaling $32,760,800 against the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

The court directed the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals to examine anew litigation brought by the Indiana Farmers' Guide Publishing Company of Huntington, Ind., charging five Midwest farm magazine publishing companies with violating the Sherman Antitrust Act in soliciting advertising.

Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

made similar concessions in renewing Japanese oil leases in North Sakhalin, and had shown a willingness to compromise in the negotiations for settlement of Siberian-Manchurian boundary disputes.

The "Common Front against Communism" has upset the whole structure of Soviet-Japanese relations so carefully laid since Mr. Hirota became Premier. The Japanese military, already convicted of rashness and contempt for international obligations, must face the additional charge of criminal foolishness. They have traded the substance of an important fisheries agreement for the shadow of a mysterious alliance with German militarists.

Informed observers are convinced that Mr. Hirota's diplomacy, reinforced by Moscow's attitude, was leading steadily toward a Soviet-Japanese non-aggression treaty. It has been reliably reported that Mr. Hirota expected to sign such a treaty with the Soviets next February, after the next Japanese Diet had approved the annual military budgets. The Japanese military, it is believed, had tentatively approved the treaty.

In the Saddle

Events have proved that the Japanese military are still firmly seated in the saddle at Tokyo. Their power to interfere with sensible and far-sighted diplomacy is a threat to world peace and to the real interests of the Japanese people. Army chiefs in Japan are even less fitted than those in most other countries to dominate their country's foreign policy. For the most part they are insular-minded, trained in the Prussian school, and ruled by a narrow, if sincere, patriotism. They are unfitted by nature or training to appreciate what best serves the interests of the Japanese people.

Friendly relations with the Soviet Union, which is becoming continually more powerful in the Far East, are indisputably more important to Japan than any sort of vague military understanding with restless European nations such as Germany and Italy.

U. S. S. R. Held Too Busy

The Soviet Union, however objectionable its doctrinal views may be to other nations, is not likely to be diverted for generations from the formidable task of developing its own continental area. At present the Soviet Union is not an aggressive nation.

Premier Hirota apparently had grasped this fact, and had gained support even from some of the military chieftains for his Soviet policy of conciliation.

The German agreement can only be interpreted as a triumph for Japanese military extremists, and it is impossible to believe that it will bring eventual advantages even to the extremists responsible for it. Meanwhile, it has already caused serious damage to Soviet-Japanese relations, and has destroyed the results of many months of far-sighted and skillful diplomacy in Tokyo and Moscow.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

waited for buses and trolleys that did not come. Reason: a sit-down strike of 200 bus drivers and mechanics.

At Racine, Wis., Judge C. M. Davison threatens to have militiamen enforce his injunction limiting pickets before the J. I. Case Company plants, for six weeks strike bound.

Other strikes include: Several hundred workers of the Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Company in Chester, Penna.; 2100 metal miners in Utah, who are being urged by Gov. Henry H. Blood to renew negotiations for peace; 1200 "sit-down" strikers at a Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company plant in Ottawa, Ill; hundreds of relief recipients of a New York WPA theater project in New York.

Battleship—Eventful Launching in Germany

Germany's newest 26,000-ton battleship, Grisenau, slipped out of control today at its christening at Kiel and crashed into a stone wall, while Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and other high government officials watched, the Associated Press reports.

The ship slid down the ways so rapidly that it plunged clear across the narrow stream and tore a hole 16 feet wide and seven feet deep in the stone embankment on the opposite side. The craft itself was not damaged, except for a heavy dent in its stern.

Col. Gen. Werner von Fritsch, chief of staff, christening the ship, characterized it as a vessel of peace, but added that it would give a good account of itself if the fateful day for defending the Fatherland ever came.

Britain—Fealty Shown to Both King and Cabinet

Great Britain begins to see evidence that national self-control and reason may be sustained long enough to heal its constitutional crisis. The statement of Mrs. Wallis Simpson issued from Cannes, France, proclaiming her readiness "to withdraw forthwith from a situation that has become both unhappy and untenable," has done much to relieve tension. As the Empire remains uncertain, awaiting King Edward's ultimate decision, this much, at least, seems certain:

Great Britain has not wavered in affection and respect for King Edward VIII, neither has it wavered in any substantial quarter in its fealty to the unhampered operation of constitutional government.

Buenos Aires—Neutrality Championed by U. S.

As the Buenos Aires Peace Conference recesses for a day, the Western Hemisphere recognizes that negotiations have reached their first vital test of varying viewpoints. This test involves the United States' proposal for strict neutrality in the event of war, the most distinguishing mark of the United States program and the one that sets off the American approach to peace from that of the League of Nations. The difference of viewpoints is this:

Heads of the United States and Brazilian delegations desire positive, explicit devices for preserving neutrality. The Argentine representative, Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Nobel Prize winner, and President of the League of Nations, prefers to do without binding arrangements.

The position of Argentina is accounted for, in part, by strong cultural, ethic and economic ties that link it to Europe and, in part, perhaps, by Foreign Minister Lamas' important role in the League.

It is pertinent to note that the basic approach of the League to peace is that of positive collective action, either economic or military. The basic approach of the American formula seems to be a positive halting of all but mediatory action. This difference in formulae probably reflects the 3000 miles or so that separate the Western Hemisphere from Europe.

Japan—Anti-Red Pact Splits Cabinet

Unpopularity in Japan of the German-Japanese anti-communist pact appears to receive corroboration. Japan's Foreign Minister, Hachiro Arita, according to the newspaper Miyako, has placed his resignation with the Premier because criticism of this pact has been so intense. The newspaper predicts that other Cabinet resignations may be expected.

The Japanese people are far from aflame over the chance to conduct an anti-communist crusade. What they feel most deeply about is the postponement of the Russo-Japanese fishing treaty. Russia, piqued by Japan's participation in the anti-communist drive, halted negotiations, which had already won for Japan great concessions in Russian fishing waters.

The Japanese Foreign Office may have envisaged some distant, theoretical gains; the Japanese people saw food dashed from them. There is some unsupported expectation that Japan may even now cancel the pact, after having presented it to the nation as a trial balloon.

Methodist Urges Protestant Union Of Denominations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Unification of the various existing denominations of the Christian Churches in America into one large organization was proposed by the Rev. Dr. E. Stanley Jones, Methodist missionary to India and author of numerous religious books, in addressing a mass meeting of the National Preaching Mission at Madison Square Garden here last night.

Dr. Jones proposed that the unification could be achieved through a general assembly of the churches, to which representatives would be elected by the denominational groups. The organization, he said, could be compared to the legislative system of the United States.

The Madison Square Garden meeting drew an attendance of 18,000 persons, and was described as the largest gathering of Protestant communicants in the history of this city. It climaxed months of speaking, during which the mission held 1000 meetings in 25 major centers of population and appeared before audiences estimated to total 1,000,000 persons. Conducted by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the mission will be concluded with programs in all parts of New York city today and tomorrow.

Dr. Jones was certain that a unified Christian church would command the leadership of "a confused nation" and that its pronouncements of spiritual guidance and brotherly assistance would be heard "inescapably."

The Roman Catholic Church would be welcome to affiliate itself with the proposed union if it were willing to join, he said.

Earlier in the day, Dr. Jones addressed a group of 700 ministers from all denominations, meeting at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church here, and denounced the tendency of many clergymen to permit their beliefs to rise and fall with the level of economic activity, succumbing to fear in times of stress and to elation in times of prosperity.

This habit he called "the theological barometer," and observed that "too many theologians are weather vanes." Still other clergymen weakened themselves by striving too hard to do themselves what could be accomplished only with divine assistance, he added.

The modern world, Dr. Jones continued, faced the choice of submitting to the reign of communism, fascism or God, all of which were absolute governments, but only one to be preferred above all others. That single choice, Dr. Jones said, was the Kingdom of God.

"We have brought no tricks with us," he declared. "We dare to stand here only because we believe that we have come with the word of Eternal God.

"We might say that we comfort men and prepare them for Heaven, but that method of theology has passed by. The modern man knows he is deeply bound up with the problems of living and that it is useless to try to escape or to seek isolation. What he wants is the power to face life unafraid, to achieve inner reconstruction and to put unity into his actions."

President Watches Cruisers Comb Sea With Searchlights

WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, AT SEA, Dec. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt headed northward toward the equator today, homeward-bound from his South American mission, in balmy weather.

The President's ship, the Cruiser Indianapolis, sped through calm seas at 24 knots past the northeast coast of Brazil with the skies clear and the weather warm.

Last night Mr. Roosevelt watched the Indianapolis and its companion Cruiser, Chester, in spectacular searchlight maneuvers.

For a half hour the ships' powerful lights stretched huge fingers through the night, their lattice-like rays sweeping the ocean in search of imaginary submarines.

The ships were more than halfway between Montevideo, Uruguay, and Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, where they are due Friday to refuel.

Railroad

(Continued from Page 1)

ing control of billions of property and billions of the best railroads of the United States. They were tossed around like a toy balloon for some one to play with."

Mr. Ball frankly agreed the transaction had been undertaken to leave the Van Sweringens in control of their threatened properties. The passing of the brothers left Mr. Ball and Mr. Tomlinson, however, unexpectedly master of a rail empire without any previous railroad experience.

Mr. Ball said they probably would make Herbert Fitzpatrick, attorney for Mid-America subsidiary companies, president of the top holding company.

"Has he any shares in Mid-America?" said Senator Wheeler.

"No," said Mr. Ball.

"Then he will be president without owning any stock? You know that would be illegal in some states?"

Mr. Ball replied that it was legal under the wide corporate powers of Mid-America, and that no talk of purchase had been heard.

Valley Served by Mule Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switz.—Villages in the Saastal valley still receive their mail by mule post. A motor road is now being built, but has not yet been completed.

First Woman Wins Michigan Honor For Horticulture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—For the first time in its history, the Michigan State Horticultural Society, at its annual meeting in this city, admitted a woman to its "hall of fame." The total number to receive honorary certificates in recognition of past achievements is now nine.

The woman who was honored this year is Mrs. Joanna Adams Morrill of Benton Harbor. Three men, chosen at the same time, are Dr. William A. Taylor of Saugatuck, J. J. Jakway of Benton Harbor and R. J. Coryell of Birmingham.

Mrs. Morrill was cited for carrying on the development of the Hearts of Gold cantaloupe, originated by her husband through the accidental crossing of the Osage and Netted Gem. Mr. Morrill shipped the first packages of cantaloupes ever sent to the Chicago market and earned the title of "daddy of the commercial cantaloupe industry."

Mr. Taylor was honored for his work in the United States department of agriculture where he was chief of the bureau of plant industry from 1913 to 1933 when he retired. He had entered the department in 1891. Under his guidance the bureau became the largest organization in the world dealing with economic plant research.

Mr. Coryell received his citation for work in horticulture and civic planning. For many years he has presented small trees to children. He is president of the Birmingham school board.

Mr. Jakway was added to the "hall" because of his work as improver of the Osage melon. He is president of the Michigan Farm Bureau.

Women Tend the Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switz.—Women work in the fields in the Val Leventina as most of their menfolk are employed in the hotel industry and must live away from home except in the winter season.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 433 W. 21st St.—Our Cooperative House—Charming 3-room apartment in modern building; morning sunshine, cross ventilation, fireplace; all rooms open onto foyer.

N. Y. C., 210 W. 70th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes; Electrolux; near church, subway. Endicott 3-1864.

BOARD—INSTRUCTION

FLORIDA SEASON AFTER CHRISTMAS
LEISURELY projects for grown-ups who enjoy cultural home associations; music appreciation, Bible, current events; instruction in swimming and other sports, friendly fireside conferences; Christian Science church nearby, transportation in hostel Pullman; classes in college preparatory and general subjects; tutoring. Address FAITH RICKFORD, Sea Pines School, Box 3, Brewster-on-Cape Cod, Mass.

DRESSMAKING

FRENCH DRESSMAKERS—ALTERATIONS. At home or in private family. 502 W. 113th St. (Apt. 6A); N. Y. C. Un. 4-8632

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help, 946 Lexington Ave (62nd St.) New York. Regent 4-3234

MISS ARNOLD AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (116th) nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants. N. Y. C.—Un. 4-5343

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and Tables rented for Christmas and New Year's Eve. Tel. CAP. 2933. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 21 Harmarket Sq., Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sell or rent, beautiful 9-room, detached, brick house; 3 baths; tile kitchen; General Electric oil burner; electric refrigeration; finished basement; cedar chests; near church; ideally located. 1484 E. 24th St., Esplanade 7-8434; must be seen to be appreciated.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, remodeling, Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. Also finest custom-made cloth coats with or without fur trim. Suits, cruising outfits, evening wraps, etc. 345 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C. PE. 6-2279.

HELP WANTED—MEN

HANDYMAN cook, housework; white; good home; steady position. Phone Sunday and evenings after nine. Endicott 2-1883 (N. Y. C.).

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSERY Governess to care for two children, four and seven, beginning about January 1st; preferably English, qualified to teach French and piano, able to sew, young, active, cheerful, adaptable; a lover of the country, having a contented disposition; thoroughly experienced, highest references. H-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FURNISHED

WELLESLEY Mass.—Five room furnished Cape Cod cottage. Jan.-April; oil heat; adults only; ½ mile from Turnpike. Tel. Wel. 1348-J.

JEWELRY

DIAMONDS, watches and jewelry of exceptional quality; moderately priced. HALPER'S 181 Mass. Ave., Boston. Established 38 Years.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing; Watches, Diamonds and Wedding Rings in Gold and Platinum. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, partially furnished; 2 rooms; unexpired lease at half rental price; suitable for two; Grand Central zone. Write Box G-33, Suite 1560, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. HANDLER & CO., 148 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in return. ARTHUR W. PITT, 24 West Street, Boston.

PENS REPAIRED

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT. We Sell All Makes. 1 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

PIANOS

BABY GRAND—As good as new; genuine Henry F. Miller, small size; original price $1,500; we believe finest piano buy in Boston; only $240; terms. BALDWIN PIANO WAREROOMS, INC., 136 Boylston St., Boston.

PIANOS WANTED

WANTED — Standard grand pianos; state make, age, number, price; radius 300 miles. H. W. KENNEDY, DAVIS, 331 West 57th St.

ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1101 16th St., N. W.—Harmonious, well furnished rooms downtown, walking distance shopping and department districts; excellent meals.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Rented, Sold and Repaired. Portables, Standards, Supplies. Arrow Typewriter, 31 Bromfield St., Boston.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

COTE D'AZUR, France's summer in winter holiday center; enjoy Mediterranean sea, sunshine with devalued francs; sublet 4-room apt., every convenience. Write Box A-12, Suite 1560, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SALESWOMEN, permanent position with company established 56 years; take orders popular priced dresses, suits, tailored to measure; commission. Write COLDEN KNITTING MILLS, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. "Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691. Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence; sea; Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies, "Norlands," 39 Saunders St.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

EASTBOURNE—Miss Beasley, 63 Ringwood Road. Tel. 4440. For quiet rest or change. Near sea and buses. Terms inclusive.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SUSSEX—Happy home life for children requiring special care and individual teaching. MISS BARNES, The Red House, Ashacre Lane, Worthing. Phone Swandean 461.

DUPLICATING

TYPEWRITING, Duplicating, every description; all work confidential; authorised agents for Remington and Underwood Typewriters, Ronco and Gestetner Duplicators. COMMERCIAL BUREAU, 88 West Clyde Street, Helensburgh. Tel. 95.

GARDENING

"SAY it with ROSES." 6 assorted good garden varieties (named), MOORHENS' NURSERIES, Letchworth, Herts.

GIFTS

PURE WOOL—Children's Jersey and knickers, coronation blue, red, green, fawn, saxe, white; round neck or collar; chest 22" 3/11, 24" 4/11, 26" 5/11 per suit. RICHARD HAWORTH, Busyville, Leicksworth.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

NORTHUMBERLAND—Grey, Millfield Hill, Wooler; come and spend Christmas with us; lovely drives and walks; comfortable home; 3½ gns. weekly. Tel. Millfield 17.

ROOMS TO LET

CLEVELEYS—Board residence, public and private apartments, one minute sea and golf; garage. MISSES PILKINGTON, Marleon, Ellerbeck Road.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BIBLE STUDY—University Extension Lectures on the History of the Bible held throughout England and Wales. See larger advertisement on Educational Page of this issue.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH 'PHONE 886
DERBY ROAD WIMBLEDON HALL
(East Cliff)
Beautiful for situation; the joy of the East Cliff; 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms, central heating; dining room accommodates 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 2½ gns., Spring 2½ gns, Summer 3 gns; well recommended; tariff S M Horspool.

BOURNEMOUTH
EAST CLIFF Lynton Court
Next door Christian Science church 66 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds; everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ guineas. Tariff on request. C. S. HOSIEN.

BOURNEMOUTH
DERBY ROAD CRAIGLEITH
Renowned for its homely atmosphere, good food and cooking. Every modern comfort provided. Highly recommended. Three minutes walk to sea, and Christian Science church. Terms from 3½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH
POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL
A modern comfortable hotel 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water radiators private baths, electric lift, tennis, near sea, beach huts inclusive terms from 4 gns.

BOURNEMOUTH—GUEST HOUSE, Courtrees, 8 Crescent Road, near Gardens; tennis, golf and sea; personal supervision; moderate terms. MISSES M. & E. WELSH.

BOURNEMOUTH, 2 Cecil Rd.—Ideal winter home, board residence, homely, excellent catering, personal supervision; terms from 3 gns., special for Christmas. Proprietress, MRS. WILSON.

BOURNEMOUTH—Sunshine Corner, Overcliff Drive, facing sea; separate tables; attentive service. MR. and MRS. MORGAN. 'Phone Southbourne 1844.

BOURNEMOUTH, "Craigrie," Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. Southbourne 1140.

BOURNEMOUTH, WEST CLIFF ROAD
Stafield House Comfy Modern, Quiet MR. and MRS. TURVEY

NR. BOURNEMOUTH, BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE.—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; special terms for winter guests. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Longham, Wimborne, Dorset. Station, Bournemouth Central. Phone Northbourne 28.

BRIGHTON HOVE
HOTEL ALEXANDRA
Brunswick Terrace
Facing Sea; New Proprietorship; entirely redecorated, Central Heating, Hot and Cold Water, Private Bathrooms; terms from 4 guineas. Mrs. Blanche J. Samet. Tel. Hove 4960, 6152.

BRIGHTON Clarence 34 Oriental Place, 3 doors sea.—Board residence from 3½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 3441.

DEVON, PAIGNTON (Close to Torquay)
HOMECROFT, Colin Rd.—Board residence, 1 min. sea; terms from 2 gns. Tel. 62101.

EASTBOURNE—Farrar's Private Hotel, Wilmington Gardens. Tel. 3737. Overlooking sea and Devonshire Park; bedrooms hot and cold water; gas fires, central heating; 3½ gns.

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST
PRIVATE HOTEL
Sussex Private Hotels Ltd.
Grand Parade, finest position on sea front, south aspect. Central heating. Gas or electric fires running water in all bedrooms. Terms moderate. Telephone 797.

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science church. En pension fr. 3¼ gns. B. & b. Daily 13/6 incl. Breakfast, Bath fr. 2/6. NO EXTRAS (Lift, Hot and Cold, Central Heating, Garage, Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3816. Tariff from Resident Proprietor. Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London." Mostly used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor. Quiet assured Day and Night.

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61, PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2.
Spotless cleanliness, excellent food, running water in all rooms and 5 hundred and one other personal comforts. Full Board 60/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed, breakfast, bath from 30/-. Reduction for doubles.

LONDON
CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
81/83 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0430.
Pleasantly situated convenient Shopping centre, hot and cold and one fire in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 6/6; per day 10/6; residents 3½ gns. Write for tariff.

LONDON, PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church).—Passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London, inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

When in need of help watch these columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND
(Continued)

London
WHITE HOUSE HOTEL
Earls Court Square, S. W. 5. FLA. 9411
Facing South in quiet square 10 minutes from Piccadilly.
Convenient for Christian Science churches. Really good cuisine and service. All bedrooms overlook gardens and have modern fittings and comfortable beds. Central heating, night porter, lift to all floors. Terms from 3½ gns. Resident proprietress.

LONDON, BICKENHALL HOUSE HOTEL, 119 Gloucester Place, W. 1. Central West-end—Hot and cold running water in all rooms; best English cooking; en pension from 3 gns.; bed and breakfast 7s. 6d. Tel. Welbeck 3401.

LONDON, BEAUMONT 17 PRINCES SQ. BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort; brides; running water in every room; from 45/- Resident proprietors.

LONDON, Fleming's Hotel, 10 Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2—Quiet, gas fires, constant hot water; from 2½ gns.; bed and breakfast 4/6; Scottish proprietress. Bayswater 1751.

Tel. Liv. 3262 London Near Crystal Palace
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
244 South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
High Situation; Quiet and Comfortable.
CENTRAL HEATING
Moderate terms. Brochure on Request.

NEWCASTLE - ON - TYNE. Regent Private Hotel—Superior board residence; electric light, central heating; garden, garage. 55-59 Osborne Rd. Tel. 908 Jesmond.

OXFORD—Close to Christian Science church, St. Giles Hall, private hotel, St. Giles; rooms day or period; lounge; separate tables; garage. Phone 4063.

REST, Comfort, Peace, in beautiful country mansion; every opportunity quiet study; log fires, central heating public rooms; special winter terms 2½ to 3 guineas. EDSTONE HALL, Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire.

SIDMOUTH, S. DEVON, WOODLANDS HOTEL. Old world mansion, large gardens, central heating, hot and cold water all bedrooms, garage. Under PROPRIETOR'S supervision.

SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—ideal position facing sea; sunny balcony; good catering; lift; night porter. Phone Portsmouth 73863.

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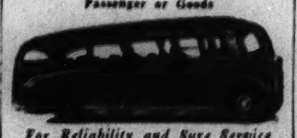

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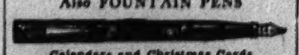

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Also
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YORKSHIRE

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Highest Quality
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Our Van Will Call in Response to a postcard.

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Medieval Bridge Across the Rhone

Monitor Camera Club From Theodore Page, Evanston, Ill.

Pont d'Avignon, France

Lines About Leaders—47

By a Staff Artist

Thomas Jefferson

(1743—1826)

THOMAS JEFFERSON is one of the founders of the U. S. A.
He was chairman of the group that drafted the "Declaration."
His birthplace was a plantation in the Virginia wilderness.
His home was that of a highly respected family of the colony.
Being a bright boy, Thomas entered school when very young.
And, at 17, he proved ready to attend college in Williamsburg.
At 20, he took up law, as most young men did in those days.
When he established a practice, it became the best in Virginia.

YET Jefferson gradually found it dull to defend poor laws.
Would it not be more interesting to help make good ones?
Accordingly, he turned his attention to the political field.
And he became a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses.
Then arose a quarrel with Great Britain about imposed taxes.
A convention was called to discuss this serious problem.
Jefferson had very decided opinions concerning that matter.
It came to him to draw a "Summary of the Rights of America."
And it developed into the Declaration of Independence.

IN 1779, the great man found himself Governor of Virginia.
He believed that all should have the benefit of education.
He immediately outlined a plan of teaching for the colony.
It would have colleges, libraries, and a State University.
He was about to do more, when he was commissioned to Europe.
He stayed many years abroad, and negotiated successful treaties.
When he returned, Washington chose him as Secretary of State.
At once he was plunged into all sorts of great difficulties.
Washington named Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury.
Hamilton was a Federalist and Jefferson was a Democrat.
Hamilton favored the English, Jefferson sided with the French.
The press grew bitter; the heart of Washington was troubled.
Finally, Jefferson resigned and quietly retired to Monticello.
He would experiment in farming and enjoy his beloved home.

BUT Jefferson was the leading man of the Democratic party.
And the party did not wish him to remain on the plantation.
So, in 1796, he conducted the strenuous presidential campaign.
Then he served as Vice-President under his friend John Adams.
And four years later he became chief of the States in his turn.
At once he set about to express the democracy he preached.
On the Inauguration Day he rode to the Capitol unattended.
He stripped his office of useless ceremony, of extra expense.
And he stood firmly, startling the land by his efficiency.
Tripoli came promptly to terms with the demands of America.
James Monroe went to Paris and bought Louisiana from France.
Exploration of the West was undertaken, settlements assisted.

JEFFERSON accepted a second term, but he refused a third.
Now he lived at Monticello, welcoming people from all climes.
Sometimes as many as 50 visitors stayed over for the night.
His funds diminished, and he sold his library to Congress.
But nothing made him happier than contacts with all the world.
He had caught the radiant vision of the oneness of mankind.
History honors him as one of the greatest statesmen of America.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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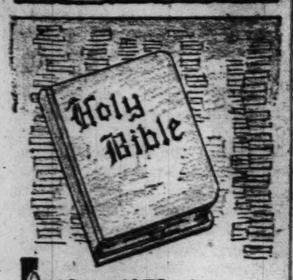
Old Roman Aqueduct

Monitor Camera Club From Theodore Page

Pont de Gard, Near Nimes, France, a Region Rich in Roman Relics

Worth Knowing



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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Studies In the Psalms

No. 19 in a series of daily articles covering all the Psalms, in chronological arrangement (not numerical order), prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 27

An Anthem of Deliverance

(A Psalm of the Golden Age of Poetry. About 1150-950 B. C.)

The Lord is my light and my salvation; Whom shall I fear?

STRONG and clear rings out the assurance of this psalm, which belongs to a small but peculiarly interesting group from the standpoint of religious music. Most devotional music is lyric in character—expressing some deep emotion. This psalm is also dramatic—it presents in *action* definite stages of the dramatic transition from trouble to relief, in great contrast to the usual form of narrative story, which merely *describes* the conditions.

There are two familiar forms of religious music: the anthem, composed for choir singing, and the hymn, designed for choir and congregation. The purpose of the anthem is always to celebrate some spiritual experience.

This dramatic anthem commences with a lyric celebration of deliverance (v. 1-6). After that the trouble is dramatically recalled (v. 7-12); finally, the triumph (v. 13-14). So desperate had been the condition to be overcome that it was well-nigh unbearable to the singer, and is expressed in the words:

I had fainted, unless I had believed to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living.

It is interesting to note that in the original poetic form of the song, the dramatic changes are reflected in drastic changes in poetic rhythm.

The grateful expression of appreciation for the demonstration of goodness and blessing, which is recounted in the earlier verses (1-6), has cheered and strengthened many a weary heart, with the knowledge that the false condition had been entirely overcome.

As in former psalms, there is the desire expressed to "dwell in the house of the Lord," which to the Children of Israel meant nearness to the tabernacle or tent of meeting, the official place of worship established by Moses. To this early worshiper, God dwelt in the tabernacle, and that was where he found the "consciousness of Truth."

It is generally supposed that this song was first sung at the time when David, after seven years of exile and border warfare as the "Lion of the Tribe of Judah," learned that the time had come for him to claim his rightful place, the kingship of all the tribes of Israel. Knowing that all adversaries, all hosts, all threatened wars, had ceased with the fall of Saul and his family, David realized that his own deliverance had come, the demonstration of the "goodness of the Lord in the land of the living."

In connection with this psalm, the lament of David for Saul should be read: II Samuel 1:17-27.

Bible Arithmetic No. 24

(Answer)

Solution: 4 (Acts) plus 8 (Eutychus—see Acts 20:9-12) is 12; minus 8 ("sleeping") is 4; multiplied by 5 (Sinai—see Neh. 9:13) is 20; divided by 2 (Ur—see Neh. 9:7) is 10.

Children's Corner

Letty Leaf Comes Home

LETTY LEAF was a paper doll. She had come in a box along with her dresses, hats and coats. Nurse had bought her for Sukey, and Sukey had said at once, "I shall call her Letty Leaf."

That was yesterday, and today Sukey had gone to town, leaving Nurse and Letty Leaf in the playroom. Nurse sat in a rocker mending Sukey's socks, but Letty Leaf stood on the window sill, just staring. Outside the North Wind was blowing, whirling the leaves about.

Nurse looked up from her mending and saw Cook in the kitchen garden, pulling up carrots. Nurse rushed to the window and opened it wide, poking her head out and shouting, "Cook, pull plenty of carrots, please."

In rushed the North Wind at the open window. It caught Letty Leaf in a merry dance on the window sill. It fluttered her skirts. It turned her about and with a laugh carried her straight out of the window. "What a wind," Nurse muttered. She had not seen Letty Leaf go. Shutting the window she went back to her mending.

And straight past Cook's nose blew Letty Leaf, her paper dress as red as the maple leaf. Indeed Cook thought Letty was a maple leaf, so did the gardener raking the drive. And from that day on Letty might have been a maple leaf but for Sukey.

As soon as Sukey got back from town she ran to the playroom window. "Where's Letty Leaf, Nurse?"

Nurse shook her head. "I'm sure I don't know," she answered.

"But," Sukey persisted, "I left her here on the window sill."

Nurse's eyes grew round, her mouth too. "Sakes alive," she cried, "What if the North Wind took her!" She dropped her mending and began searching the playroom floor. "Here she is," she said, stooping to pick something from the rug.

"That's a maple leaf," Sukey said. "I've an idea," Nurse said. "You give the maple leaf back to the North Wind and perhaps, who knows?" . . . she clapped her hands, chuckling, "the North Wind will bring back Letty Leaf."

"Yes," Sukey agreed. She opened the window wide. Between her fingers the maple leaf fluttered. With a little cry Sukey let go and the North Wind snatched the maple leaf.

Nurse shut the window. "Now, Sukey," she said, "you sit here by the window and watch, while I go fetch your porridge."

A gust of wind struck the window,

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The North Wind Carried Her Straight Out of the Window

rattling the panes of glass. Sukey sat down on a three-legged stool and whispered,

"North Wind, North Wind,
So wild and swift and strong,
When next you blow
My window so
Bring Letty Leaf along!"

Away went the wind through the garden. Sukey heard a distant roar. Her nose against the window pane, she waited breathless. Back rushed the wind, whistling now. There was a whirlpool of leaves and suddenly smack! Flat against the window pane was Letty Leaf!

The North Wind laughed, Sukey laughed, but Nurse, who had come in with the porridge, laughed hardest of all.

Quotation for Today

YOU know that love will creep in service where it cannot go.
—SHAKESPEARE

In Lighter Vein

Walking Liver

Johnny, who had been to the circus, was telling his teacher about the wonderful things he had seen.

"An' teacher," he cried, "they had one big animal they called the hip-hip."

"Hippopotamus, dear," prompted the teacher.

"I can't just say its name," exclaimed Johnny, "but it looks just like 9000 pounds of liver."—*Register* (Rome, N. Y.).

Safe

"May I get off this afternoon to help my wife clean?"

"No. You are needed here in the office."

"Thanks; I knew I could depend on you."

—Ashington Collieries Magazine

"Mind, yo're the limit, kickin the ball inta yo'r own net."

"Nivor mind, Aa'm the only chap in the team that's scored this season."

Progress

"Smith says his correspondence school course in music is wonderful."

"So he's well satisfied?"

"He told me that three weeks ago he couldn't play a single note—and now he can."

They'll Live With Groom's Parents

Overheard in a Princes street restaurant:

"And so she is married at last! Who is the happy man?"

"Her father." — *Edinburgh Dispatch.*

Breaking It Gently

Clerk: "I'd like to get a week off, sir, to attend the wedding of a friend."

Employer: "A very dear friend, I should think, to make you want that much time off."

Clerk: "Well, sir, after the ceremony she will be my wife."

Miss Webster

A teacher asked her class in spelling to state the difference between the words "result" and "consequence."

A bright girl replied: "Results are what you expect, and consequences are what you get."—*Register* (Rome, N. Y.).

At the Circus

Willie to the circus went,
He thought it was immense;
His little heart went pitter-pat,
For the excitement was in tents.
—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Aha!

"Most girls like to listen to soft nothings."

"Yes, if they mean something."

Bible Arithmetic

No. 24

(This feature on Mondays and Tuesdays is based on citations of current study.)

To the number of letters in the name of the Bible book which reports the works of Paul .....

Add the number of letters in the name of the young man who fell from a window, and was restored by Paul...

Subtract the number of letters in what the young man was doing at the time he fell .....

Multiply by the number of letters in the name of the mount associated with the giving of the Commandments .....

Divide by the number of letters in the name of the Chaldean town from which Abram came .....

What Is the Answer?

(Solution Appears on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Vacation at Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A YOUNG married couple, finding the vacation they had planned too expensive, decided that they would tour their own city, endeavoring to see it from the viewpoint of a newcomer.

With the eyes of strangers, they set forth, devoting the first day to an inspection of the latest in transportation—transcontinental passenger planes, streamline trains, and motor salons. The second was Japanese day, with dinner in an exclusive restaurant seldom visited by Americans, a window shopping tour, and an evening at a Japanese motion picture theater.

The third day was spent on board various ships tied up in the harbor, with dinner arranged on board a liner through the courtesy of a purser. The fourth was municipal affairs day; the fifth was industrial day, including an inspection of a large bakery, a cannery, and a tire manufacturing plant.

The "strangers in town" returned from their delightful two weeks' tour before they realized it was over, with many pleasant memories they will not soon forget.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

Speaking phonetically, the large number of C's in today's crypt should enable solvers to "see" through it very quickly. Sharp eyes win!

AB CDCEF GHICJK KLCEC AM

ABCNLOPMKAHQC RCOBABS,

OBT KLC CFC MCCM AB AK

ULOK KLC CFC HEABSM RCOBM

GV MCCABS.

2. Letter Changing

A little late in the season, a Melrose Highlands, Mass., reader submits the following, to be changed in the usual manner:

BAT to HIT in 2 moves.
HIT to RUN in 3 moves.
RUN to OUT in 2 moves.

3. A Problem in Bricks

If it takes 20 cartloads of bricks to build a wall around a square field that measures an acre, what will be the size of a square field that has a wall built around it consisting of 40 cartloads of bricks? Naturally, it is assumed that the wall in each case is of the same height, thickness, etc.

4. Rebus

Here's another from the Melrose Highlands, Mass., reader. The letters represent an 8-letter word, and the lines below give a clue:

R E

One who does not belong to our group.

5. Bits of Latin

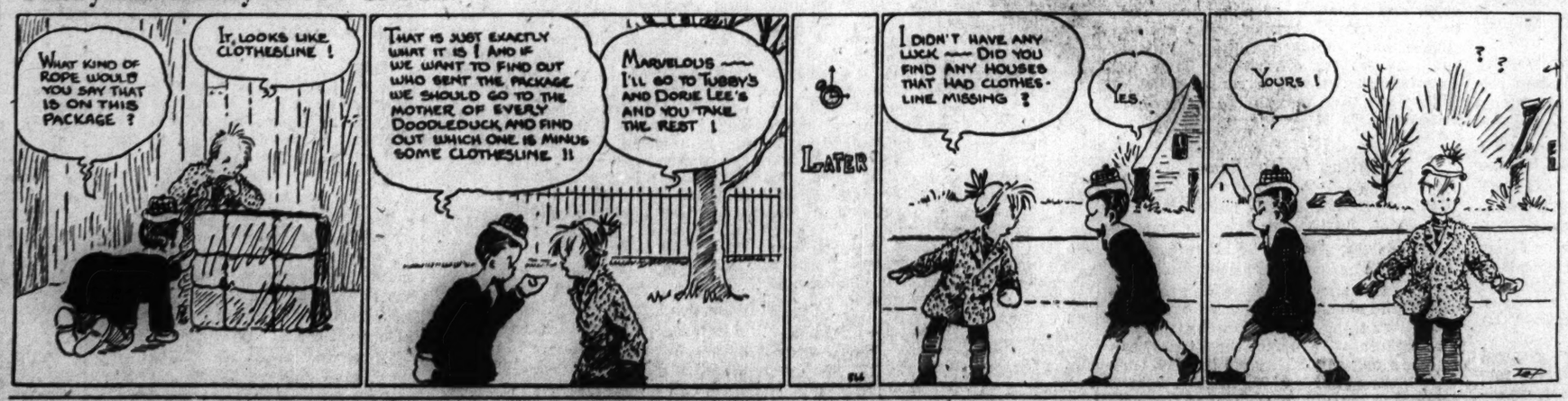
More Latin phrases on which readers may wish to brush up a bit. The first has been checked. Can you link the others?

1	per annum	in doubt	
2	tempus fugit	covertly	
3	non obstante	annually	✓
4	pax in bello	at pleasure	
5	post meridiem	time flies	
6	per se	notwithstanding	
7	sub rosa	peace in war	
8	ipso jure	by itself	
9	ad libitum	after noon	
10	in dubio	by the law, itself	

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*So What?*

By LE PELLEY


WHAT KIND OF ROPE WOULD YOU SAY THAT IS ON THIS PACKAGE ?
IT LOOKS LIKE CLOTHESLINE !
THAT IS JUST EXACTLY WHAT IT IS ! AND IF WE WANT TO FIND OUT WHO SENT THE PACKAGE WE SHOULD GO TO THE MOTHER OF EVERY DOODLEDUCK AND FIND OUT WHICH ONE IS MINUS SOME CLOTHESLINE !!
MARVELOUS — I'LL GO TO TUBBY'S AND DORIE LEE'S AND YOU TAKE THE REST !
LATER
I DIDN'T HAVE ANY LUCK — DID YOU FIND ANY HOUSES THAT HAD CLOTHES-LINE MISSING ?
YES.
YOURS !
? ?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Just a Business Acquaintance*

By THE HAGERS

MISS LILLY STOPPED, I THOUGHT TO CALL— THE BRAND NEW CAR, STRANGE DUCK, AND ALL.
"COME FOR A RIDE; WE'LL NOT GO FAR. I WANT TO SHOW YOU MY NEW CAR.
I'M LEARNING HOW TO DRIVE, YOU SEE, AND MR. WIDGEON'S TEACHING ME."
SO THAT WAS IT! JUST BUSINESS THEN. THE WORLD LOOKS BRIGHT TO ME AGAIN!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Reflections in a Shop Window

A LOT of water had run under the bridge since the day the Pedestrian looked at a grocery store sign in Tubbsville and started thinking about thoughts. And here he was thinking again. Walking the street will make you think, if you let it. And nothing will, if you won't.

But walking busy streets in December—with all the old-fashioned good will of Christmas still wearing well, but all the new-fangled electric signs putting high pressure on old-fashioned ideas of giving, and an airplane overhead, maybe with greetings that air-mail-minded folk feared might arrive too late by good old-fashioned post—of course you got thinking. How the street from up there with the pilot must look like a string of candle-glinted tinsel, draped on the holly ball that celestial but unimaginative cartographers call earth.

Or thinking of less fanciful things, fundamental things like sled runners and the way a boy tries the steering bar before he lets a supposedly inexperienced parent pay good money for one of those flexible scooters. Parents of today know all about the way a runner ought to bend, the Pedestrian would like to tell such children. It was grandparents who used to wear out the thick toes of sturdy boots dragging them like rudders aft of flying snowships for a turn to port or starboard.

Really, we've been modern quite a while. And not only when it comes to gadgets. You'd be surprised to see some of the things Walter Bagehot was saying in 1870 or thereabouts, about money, about kings and cabinets. And John Stuart Mill about liberty—individual liberty and how it should be protected from encroachments upon it in its own sphere, protected even from that force sometimes confused with liberty: dictatorial public opinion based on nothing better than the supposition that because most people might think a certain way about something, mere numbers made them right.

Modern? Why, you'd almost say that modern learning is just learning old truths all over again, especially if you happened to be reading the Bible. Take that saying of Jesus: "Not as the world gives, give I unto you." Many a man or woman, looking around for chromium-plated wonders to delight blasé recipients of Christmas cheer, weren't yet modern enough to see through that 1936-year-old hint.

"Not as the world gives." Well, nearly everybody had given as the world gives. And strange as it might seem, there was usually some withholding attached to that sort of giving. You estimated it, or you did something else that would have shown up in tarnish if bright gifts were sensitive to the giver's emotions. Anyway, the Pedestrian did. And that was withholding, not giving, when you came to look back on it. At the moment the Pedestrian was counting his *real* treasures, and he knew he was. And he knew that that was why he was so sure that a man comes upon a day sometime when he finds he is richer only by every good gift with which he has helped to bless another; poorer only by that part of giving which was really withholding.

But the Pedestrian (for pedestrians have time for such things) let his mind move leisurely along with his feet, and for no good reason at all found himself, by the time he reached the next corner and stood waiting for traffic signals, thinking of something else: How many a man is remembered for having been great in some one thing; how few are remembered for having been great in many things; but how only now and then one is remembered for being small in no thing. But before he could retrace the train of that thought, the light had turned red-and-amber and he found himself just one of a surging crowd who might all have been thinking thoughts like his a few moments before but now were busy both with feet and thought just getting across the holiday-lighted thoroughfare.

The Americas and the World

FOR a decade and a half, the nations have tried to operate the peace machinery at Geneva on a universal, rather than a regional, basis. There have been disappointments. Various reasons may be ascribed, but neither the United States nor any of the Latin-American republics can throw stones, for their own records of peace collaboration have notable gaps.

Now comes the United States delegation to Buenos Aires with a concrete, carefully worked-out plan for skeletonized peace machinery on a regional basis. Several efforts have been made in advance to prevent this new peace machinery from conflicting with the broader program at Geneva. The Argentine Government, anxious to maintain its old ties with Great Britain and its new ties with the League, may insist upon still further adjustment of the American program to Geneva's objectives.

The one basic difference between the American and the Geneva programs is over neutrality. The League Covenant binds its members to take collective action against an aggressor. They have not yet successfully done so in a major crisis.

The great difficulty of determining an aggressor remains. The American plan, after re-emphasizing the many devices of conciliation and arbitration embodied in inter-American treaties, provides for boycotts of munitions and money against both belligerent sides.

But in the proposed draft convention, it is stipulated that the new proposals for boycotts shall not conflict with provisions in existing treaties—such as the League Covenant. Thus an American league member could hold itself in readiness, in case Geneva decided on sanctions, to take such action against an aggressor. But it would be bound from the outset of a conflict, as soon as a state of war was visible, to shut off all exports of munitions or money to both belligerents. Presumably, after the League decision was taken, the American member could lift its embargo against the aggressed nation.

The new American machinery's greatest merit—potentially an enormous step forward—is provision for permanent, quasi-automatic consultation between all the republics of the American continent. A consultative committee of secretaries of state or foreign ministers is set up, to operate the peace machinery and watch over the peace. This, like the embargo proposals, now applies only to trouble in the western hemisphere. Later it might be extended to foreign wars.

So far, the American plan is simply for resuscitation of the five existing peace-machinery treaties adopted by these republics, for their extension in the form of boycott provisions, and their application through a permanent consultative committee. Safeguarded from conflict with the universal schema at Geneva, unpretentious and in appearance practical, the new peace program of the United States marks an enormous advance not only in American foreign policy but for inter-American peace.

The Impossible Choice

IT IS obvious many people are falling into the mistake of choosing between Communist and Fascist, or whatever other names extreme parties care to give themselves. Nothing could be more dangerous. If the world lines up on these "fronts," it will be hard to prevent a conflict.

Are the elementary lessons of generations of liberalism forgotten? Is it no longer realized that civilized communities have a basic need of two things—liberty and order? Liberty without order topples into chaos. While there is social confusion, there is a trend toward reaction, for mankind, unless it accepts the prospect of a return to barbarism, is obliged to institute discipline and dictatorship to redress the balance. In the process, liberty, as we conceive it in less difficult moments, suffers. Thereupon the pendulum swings back, there is a revolt against despotism.

The art of government is to keep the scales even. Unhappily there is a tendency today to lay too much stress either on order superimposed by government, or on freedom to act without much regard for consequences on others. Those caught by the spate of propaganda are unconsciously, whichever side they espouse, helping to destroy liberty. For liberty cannot breathe in an atmosphere of war, whether civil or international, and is stifled by militant Communist and militant Fascist alike.

Tolerance of others' opinions, compromise in national and international quarrels, as much liberty as is compatible with order and as much order as is necessary to hold society together, these are the simple but forgotten rules which are fundamental for civilization. They are forgotten in the violent controversies of today; but they remain the pillars of a reasonable world.

Riding With Taxes

IF TAXES were horses, motorists could dispense with gasoline for motive power. The Automobile Manufacturers Association has pointed, perhaps not altogether disinterestedly, but with good reason, to the multiplication of the taxes and of the tax totals in which motorists have a direct interest. Whereas these taxes were rolling along at $202,000,000 in 1919, they were hitting $1,286,000,000 in 1935. That is something to point to, even when one considers the increase of motor vehicles on the road in the last decade and a half.

But of even more general interest should be that aspect of overlapping taxation which is to be seen in these taxes. Not only the Federal Government, not only the state governments, not only the county governments, not only city governments, but two, three or sometimes all four, demand to ride altogether on the same taxable running board.

If the Administration allows federal excise taxes on gasoline and automobiles to lapse next July, a possibility indicated in Washington reports, a step would be taken not only toward lightening a burden, which has rested heavily on one large class of unorganized taxpayers, but also toward remedying the duplication in taxation which has so disordered the American taxing system in recent years.

Eagles Over Africa

Book News of the Day

THE outlook for the Ethiopians appears grim unless Italy radically changes the colonization methods described by Knud Holmboe in DESERT ENCOUNTER (London, Harrap, 9s.). Mr. Holmboe was a young Dane, turned Moslem and fluent in Arabic, who made a hazardous journey across the Libyan desert. With heroic persistence in the face of Italian antagonism, he managed to discover the true significance of Roman Eagles over Tripoli and Cyrenaica. He has since been slain at the age of 29 by Arab brigands, and in the words of Dr. J. H. Driberg, who writes the introduction to this book, "In him we have lost a potential T. E. Lawrence."

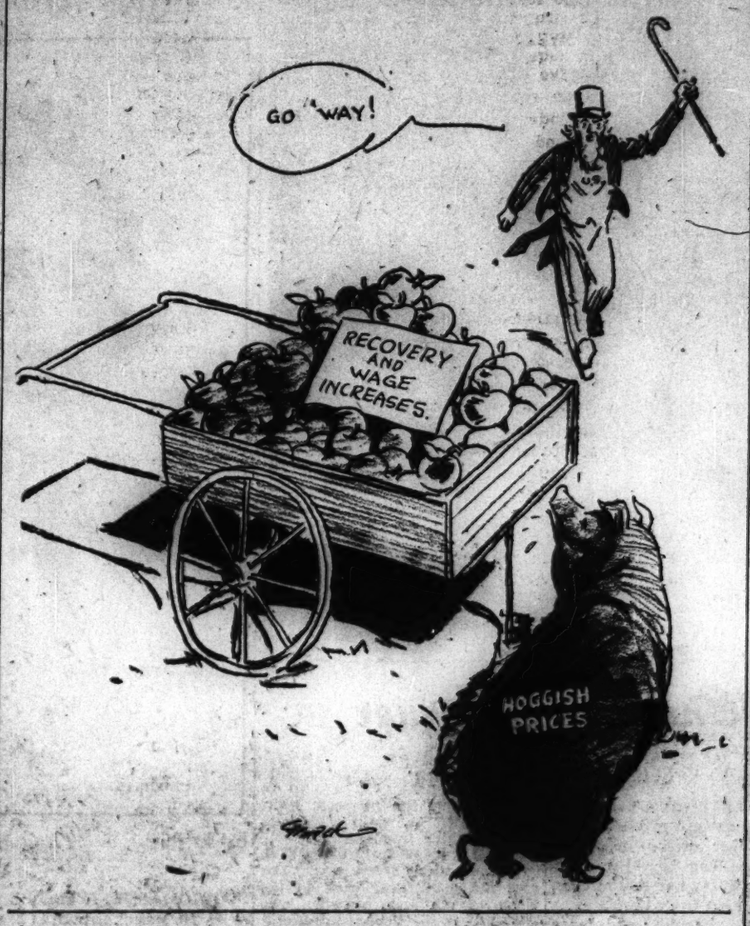
The conclusion Mr. Holmboe reached on Italian colonization was "... that any European who obtains a glimpse of it must feel ashamed to belong to the white race. . ." The experiences he relates justify this conclusion. There may be some question of the extent to which his sentimental enthusiasm for Islam, the religion of the Bedouins, biased him in their favor and against Italian imperialism. On the other hand there is every indication of a desire to give a true picture of the situation and the author goes out of his way to praise the few Italian administrators whom he found using humane methods to tame the desert tribes.

The Italian attitude to the Bedouins of the Libyan desert is summed up in the words of an Italian soldier to Mr. Holmboe in the city of Tripoli "... we got this country at the conclusion of peace with the Turks in 1912. The people will have to behave accordingly. And if they won't—well, we'll give them short shrift." Italians speak of these people as "bloodthirsty rabble" and "more like beasts than humans." But Mr. Holmboe found much to like and admire in them and their culture. Their merciless fight against Italian dominance is hardly surprising in view of the suffering and cruelty to which they have been subjected. In the words of a young Bedouin, "Now we are starving to death slowly. I think the Italians want to destroy us utterly. There is no rebellion; there is only a desperate fight for existence on the soil which our fathers left us."

Mr. Holmboe was convinced that the domination of Italy meant the extinction of Arab freedom. "It became more and more clear to me," he says, "that the Italians understood nothing of the soul of the people of whom they had appointed themselves rulers." Those who submit to Italy appear to be unable to make a living because they are kept off fertile parts of the land, are not allowed to carry rifles and are attacked by their own free people who call them traitors. The author came across many wells filled in with concrete by the Italians.

Mr. Holmboe made his journey in 1930 and this book was first published in Danish. Italy's conquest of Ethiopia has made the English edition highly topical. It has been banned in Italy. P. L.

Guard the Apple Cart!



A Right Bit o' Fun

THE house never said a word to us. It never flickered so much as the edge of a curtain. It was too subtle, too experienced for that. Yet we felt it somehow beckon us from the court of the Crown and Weasel, where we had halted to inquire the way, to its narrow Gothic doorway framed and overhung with ivy.

Dark layers of ivy covered one whole side and half of the front of it, and crept over the white window sills into the interior, and pushed their way between the slate roof and the plaster. Fresh green ferns sprang out of the crevices between the irregular field stones of which the house was built. Nestling between two limestone cottages, one painted pale yellow—the shade of the wild poppies in the hedge—and the other a soft, light pink, it looked serenely down upon one of those dreamy Lakeland valleys which Wordsworth loved so dearly and used as locale for much of his poetry. It was not far off that he wrote, in 1800, lines which are not altogether unrelated to the present scene:

> These Tourists, heaven preserve us! needs must live
> A profitable life: some glance along,
> Rapid and gay, as if the earth were air,
> And they were butterflies to wheel about
> Long as the summer lasted: some, as wise,
> Perched on the forehead of a jutting crag,
> Pencil in hand and book upon the knee,
> Will look and scribble, scribble on and look,
> Until a man might travel twelve stout miles,
> Or reap an acre of his neighbour's corn.

Behind it cones of dark, mountain moorland showed, by their distant purple ridges, that the heather had begun to flower. Not until we had moved close to the small parlor window did we see the plates of toffee. Then we went inside. There were two different kinds of toffee on the counter, as well as boiled sweets, chocolate bars, marzipan, fishing rods, camera films, aprons and packages of soap. We asked for a quarter of a pound of mixed toffee, for we really could not decide readily between the "treacle" and the "fireside."

"This fireside kind," said the tanned shopkeeper, as he broke it into the bright brass scale, "it's new, and you mightn't like it." We assured him of our willingness to take a chance. He paused with the toffee hammer in mid-air, his dreamy blue eyes questioning. "But are you sure you'll not be sorry?" he asked us, and added doubtfully, "It has nuts and fruits in it."

Of course we couldn't definitely say whether we should like it, but since one half of the quarter of a pound would be treacle toffee, which we knew of old, we saw no great cause for worry. The shopkeeper, however, was not satisfied with that.

"Better try it first," he advised, taking from the tin a substantial piece for each of us. As quickly as we could make our features intelligible we motioned our approval; he wrapped up our purchase and with a serious, "Thank you very *much*," accepted our fourpence.

We were in no hurry, and being encouraged to linger on the premises, as "strange folk didn't go through there much, except, y'know sometimes young hikers wi' boiled faces and packs on their backs," we learned how Lakeland village shops pass the winter time.

"We're right sports, we *are* that," our new acquaintance informed us. "Now, you see this 'ere shop o' mine. It's not a shop like this in winter. But I sell a few tricks, y'know for t'holiday season. Now, where all this chocolate and these post cards is, you might find a india-rubber bun. You'd buy that bun and take it 'ome and put it on t' table for somebody's tea, happen on a plate with some reg'lar buns and two-three biscuits. Then you'd say to your 'usband, 'ave a bun,' and then 'e would bite it—and it would SQUEAK! Oh, it's a right bit o' fun 'ere at Christmas. There's false firelighters at goes off with an 'orrible bang. And them matches made o' rubber."

As we crossed the cobbled yard, crunching our toffee, in the cool shade of the fifteenth-century gables of the inn, we could hear him still laughing uproariously at the memories he had invoked. PEARL P. STRACHAN

North . . South . . East . . West

"Not Interested"

By Frank L. Ferrin

THE polite and ingratiating representatives of ambitious politicians who already are looking hopefully forward to 1940 and the intervening "off-year" elections of 1938, who come knocking at the doors of the American people are not apt to receive, at this juncture, a courteous or cordial welcome. There may be no political peace in other parts of the world, but the people of the United States, whether happy or displeased over the November decision, will quite generally agree that they have earned and are entitled to a rest from political turmoil. They have accepted the result, some with rejoicing and others with fortitude. Now they have other things to attend to and are not interested in the trial balloons of ambitious political adventurers.

But it is easily understood why it should be imagined that some advantage may be gained by an early preemption of a front seat on the Democratic band wagon. It is taken for granted, of course, that President Roosevelt will not again be a candidate. And so the Middle West, having failed to elect its man in 1936, proposes to try again in 1940, but with a Democrat instead of a Republican. The mantle, if its fall can be directed as is now attempted, will rest upon the broad shoulders of Senator Bennett Champ Clark, son of the Missourian whose nomination for the Presidency at Baltimore in 1912 was prevented by William Jennings Bryan. It was the alleged alliance, openly charged by Bryan, between the elder Clark and Wall street, that finally persuaded the convention to choose Woodrow Wilson. One wonders if Mr. Bryan, were he with us today, would regard with the same suspicion the sponsorship of Bennett Clark by the Kansas City machine controlled by "Boss" Pendergrast.

* * *

But apart and entirely aside from the candidacy or political ambition of any particular person, it is interesting, even thus early, to speculate regarding the ebb and flow of party tides and party sentiment. The West did not develop, as it certainly did not record, its normal or potential political preferences in November last. There was a disregard of formulas both in the East and in the West. A long look ahead indicates a possible readjustment four years hence.

Nothing can be definitely forecast, if the vote for presidential electors is taken as a basis. But there are undercurrents and underlying trends which cannot be disregarded. These, unless the signs are misread, point unmistakably to the nomination of a western candidate by the Democratic party and its old and new allies, and as definitely to the nomination of an easterner by the Republicans. Partisan strategy may be indicated in this proposed amendment to the Constitution:

"Section 1. The Congress shall have power to make laws to regulate agriculture, commerce, industry and labor."

This is the enabling clause by which it is proposed to perpetuate, beyond peradventure, the chief tenet of the New Deal. By whom is it sponsored? By a western Democrat, Senator Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. In behalf of the proposal it is urged that the amendment would confer upon Congress complete authority to deal with problems of labor, employment, trade practices, agricultural production, social security, and all matters affecting industry, agriculture and labor.

* * *

Senator Ashurst is no novice in national political leadership. He is a native of Nevada, and was elected to the Senate by the Arizona Legislature in 1916. In the fall of that year, while Mr. Bryan was visiting in Boston following his resignation as Secretary of State in the Wilson Cabinet, he spoke enthusiastically in commendation of Mr. Ashurst. The new Senator's star had just then arisen above the southwestern horizon, and he was not known to many in the East or in the Far West. Personally I would say that he has sustained, amply and fully, the standard then set for him by his friend.

It must be by wise and constructive statesmanship that the future leader of the Democratic party establishes himself in the confidence and esteem of the people. General agreement has been reached that there is no royal road to permanent industrial peace; no short or devious way to continued national prosperity. No irrevocable warrant has been given for experimentation or exploitation. Whatever the result, valuable lessons were learned in the recent campaign.

The Wide Horizon

Parliamentarism Under Fire

By William Henry Chamberlin

TOKYO

JUST as the imposing new Diet building here is being opened with pomp and ceremony a new crisis that threatens to shake the foundations of the parliamentary system has arisen. The chronic antagonism between the army and the political parties has been greatly aggravated as a result of the promulgation of an army plan of alleged administrative reform which, in the opinion of many civilian politicians, contains within itself the seeds of fascism or at least of authoritarian government, with the voters and their elected representatives pushed very much into the background.

It seems that all Premier Hirota's well-known skill as a master of compromise and conciliation will be needed if he is to save his Cabinet, allay the apprehensions of his supporters in the Diet and at the same time afford some satisfaction to the demands of the army.

The army plan, which has been laid before Premier Hirota by War Minister Count Terauchi, with the concurrence of the Navy Minister, Admiral Nagano, calls for the formation of a new governing institution, a body for the formulation of national policies, to be headed by a minister without portfolio. Under the army scheme this official would have very wide, although somewhat undefined, powers, and would tend to concentrate in his hands all the policy-making functions.

At the same time the Cabinet, if the army's desires should be realized, would be drastically reduced in size. Three ministries would disappear as a result of mergers. The Foreign Office would absorb the Overseas Ministry, which now exercises general administration of Korea, Formosa and southern Sakhalin. The present Ministries of Agriculture and of Commerce and Industry would be combined; a similar merger would take place as regards the Railway and Communications Ministries.

* * *

The motives of this latest military intervention in Japanese politics are quite clear. The army naturally sees all political problems from the standpoint of national defense. Its leaders believe that a vigorous, unified policy, co-ordinating foreign affairs, foreign trade, industry, and finance, will be most easily attained through the creation of the new office of minister without portfolio. Moreover, military spokesmen are inclined to criticize the "log-rolling" and jealousies between various ministries as obstacles to efficient administration. Here again it is argued that a controlling body, headed by a minister without portfolio, will promote prompt action and cut through the tangle of red tape and delay that sometimes prevents the realization of projects that have been adopted in theory.

There have been agitated meetings of Minseito and Seiyukai leaders: and the suggestion has been voiced that War Minister Terauchi's promise that he alone would speak for the army in political matters has been disregarded, since other officers and anonymous military groups have been publishing their views in the press. Concern in parliamentary circles has been further aroused because of rumors that a section of the army desires to go still further with changes which will strike at the roots of Japanese constitutionalism. Among the changes which have been mentioned are reduction of the Diet to the status of a consultative, rather than a legislative, body, withdrawal of the bureaucracy from any kind of parliamentary control and restriction of the franchise to heads of families and to ex-soldiers—a suggestion which, if carried out, would tend to make the personnel of the Diet much more conservative.

* * *

The Social Mass party, a moderate Socialist grouping which substantially increased its representation in the Diet and in the Tokyo municipal council at the last elections, issued the following criticism of the army's measures, which is worded very strongly if one considers the caution that is imposed on Japanese who criticize the military authorities:

> To diminish the authority of the Diet and rob the people of their right to supervise administration amounts to a virtual denial of parliamentary politics. This we absolutely reject. The army apparently seeks the co-operation of the people in national defense on one hand and means to drive the majority of the people out of the right to participate in elections on the other. This is self-contradictory.
>
> This is not reform, but an expression of the old militarist reactionary idea. We, who have fought for the building up of parliamentary political life for the masses, definitely oppose such reactionary tendencies.

As often happens with disputed questions in Japan, a downright showdown has thus far been averted. Premier Hirota's policy has apparently been directed toward gaining time, in the hope that the sharp edge of the controversy will become blunted. It has been suggested that the amalgamation of the Foreign and Overseas Ministries may take place and that a minister without portfolio may be appointed, but without such formidable power as the army would like to invest in this office.

With a drastic new taxation program and this hotly disputed issue of "administrative reform" to occupy it, the next session of the Diet, which will begin soon after January 1, gives every promise of being a lively one.